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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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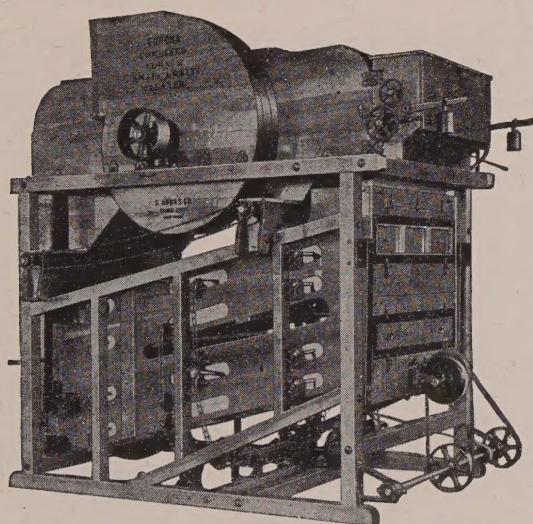
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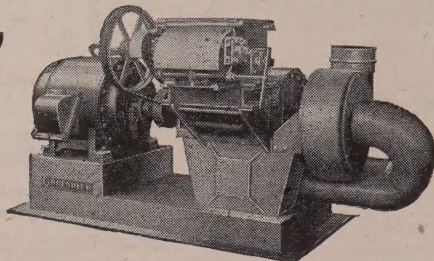
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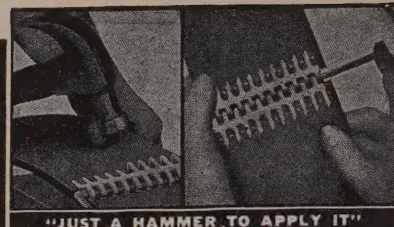
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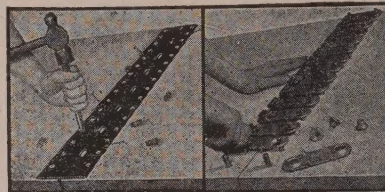
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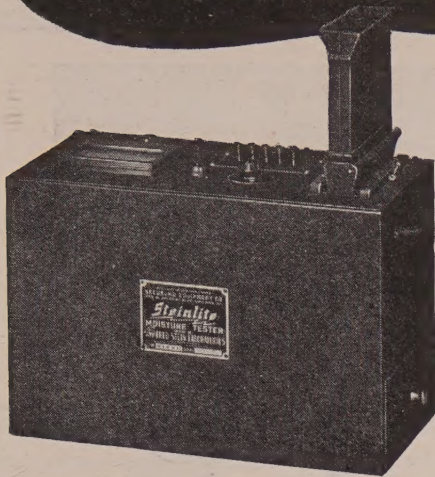
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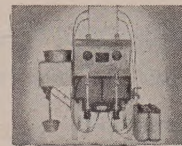


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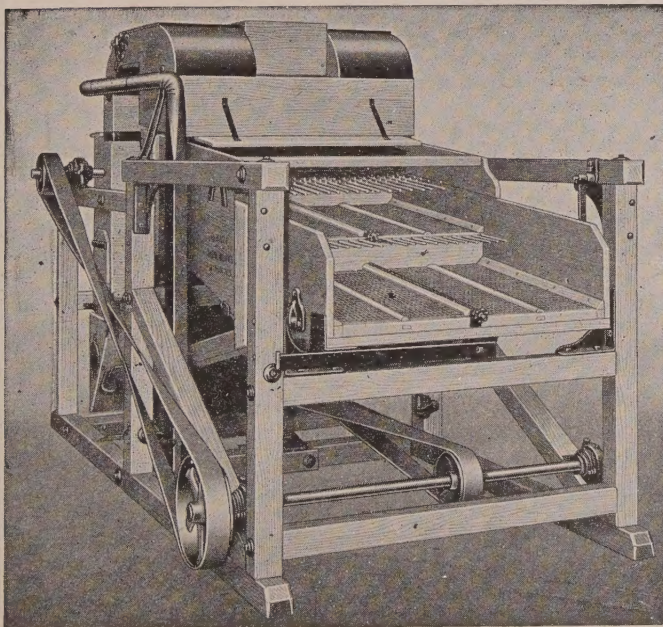
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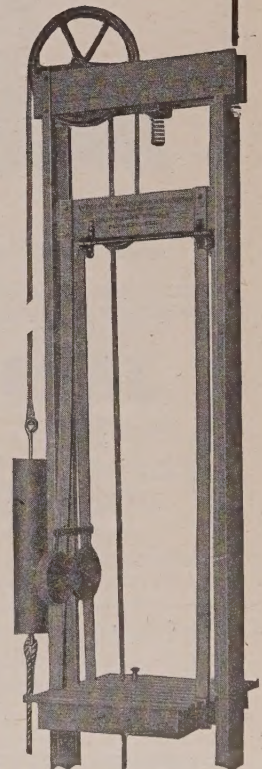


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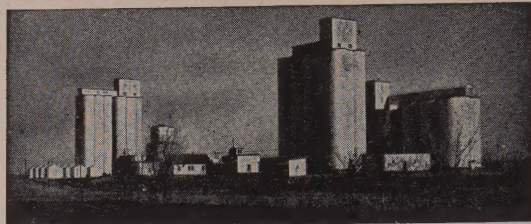
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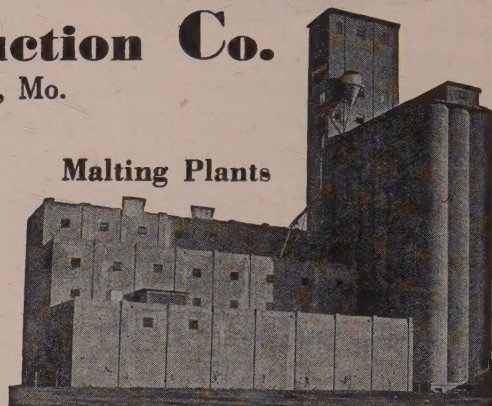
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The rate for advertisements in this department is 30 cents per type line each insertion

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FOR SALE—Elevator at Lake Fork, Ill., 20 miles Springfield, 25 miles Decatur, on I.C.R.R., Route 54. Iron clad, electric equipped, 35,000 bu. capacity. Average last five years over 260,000 bushels per year. One of best crops of corn ahead to handle that we have had in years. Write or call Clyde R. Febus, Lake Fork, Illinois.

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WANTED TO BUY OR LEASE—A small country elevator in southern Michigan to be used for a feed grinding and corn buying station. Write or call Standish Milling Co., Phone 4031, Standish, Michigan.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

FOR SALE—Exceptional Opportunity. Old established business. Grain, Feed, Lumber, Coal, etc. Doing a nice volume. Best grain section Northern Illinois on two R.R. 30,000 bushel elevator in good shape, large lumber shed, coal sheds and other buildings real estate and all. A bargain at \$22,000. Address 94T1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Grain Elevator and Feed Mill in the best irrigated district of Colorado. Located on the main line of the Union Pacific. An ideal location for both wholesale and retail business. The elevator has 40,000 bu. storage capacity, with basement storage for 20 cars of potatoes and onions. Also pit storage for two cars of molasses. The mill is equipped with grinder, barley roll and molasses mixing machinery, all in good condition. Custom work will pay operating expenses. A good established trade with poultry, dairy, cattle, and sheep feeders. The present owner has conducted the business for over 25 years and it has been a consistent money maker. An established business and a good buy for \$30,000.00. Address reply to The Schank Feed Stores, 608 9th Street, Greeley, Colo.

HELP WANTED

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced, permanent. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 So. LaSalle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

HELP WANTED—Woman typist of experience for small office. Permanent. Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

WANTED—Young man to manage country elevator equipped with dryer, Central Illinois. Must have experience and ability necessary to regain lost volume of business. Excellent opportunity for the right man. Address 94V2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HELP WANTED—Country elevator manager for our well equipped branch elevator in a South Central Michigan thriving community. An attractive proposition will be offered to an aggressive experienced man who can show good operating results, references required. Isbell Seed Company, Jackson, Michigan.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED—A midwest grain and milling company needs head bookkeeper and assistant office manager with milling or grain experience. Give full information in first letter. Address 94V8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 94A3, Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

For Sale—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

FEED MIXER—One-ton floor level feed; has motor good as new. Write 94A4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-HP. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 94A5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—One Monitor No. 10 Large Size Oats Clipper. Good condition, at special bargain price. Bryan Farm Products, Bryan, O.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 94A6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Grain blower, direct drive to Model A Ford motor, mounted on skids. Trusler-Behymer Grain Co., Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE—Complete machinery of 200 bbl. flour mill at Fairview, Mont. Fairview Milling Co., Drawer 133, Commerce Station, Minneapolis 15, Minnesota.

FOR SALE—100-14x7 Salem Elevator Buckets. 100-12x7 Steel Ear Corn Buckets. These Buckets are in First Class Condition. E. H. Morris, Crossville, Ill.

When you are in the market for new or used mill machinery—Electric Motors, or any other equipment, write J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery 1522 E. High St., Jefferson City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Conveyors including Floor-to-Floor Conveyors, \$395.00; Bag and Box Pilers, \$530.00; 15 ton Truck Scales, \$450.00; 20 ton Truck Scales, \$510.00. Immediate delivery. Parts for all scales. Bonded Scale Co., 120 Bellview, Columbus, Ohio. Phone GA 5712-UN 2832 Evenings.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—190 ft. 15" width Elevator Belt and 160 Salem Buckets. Benson Farmers Co-op Grain Ass'n., Benson, Ill.

FOR SALE—One 20 inch Sprout Waldron belt driven burr mill, one No. 4 Sprout Waldron cob crusher, all shafting and pulleys. Priced at only \$350.00. Clintonville Flour & Feed Co., Clintonville, Wisc.

FOR SALE—New fan cooled motors in stock. 5 HP, 7½ HP, 10 HP, 15 HP, 60 HP, 75 HP and 100 HP, 1800 RM, for prompt shipment, also new explosion proof and regular hand compensators. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

FOR SALE—1 Wagner 40 H.P. Slip Ring Motor, 3 phase, 60 cycle 1140 R.P.M. Complete with starting equipment.

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Eaton Milling Company, Eaton, Ohio.

FOR SALE—One 6 cylinder Emerson Separator; one Grade-Maker Separator; one Carter-Mayhew Disc Separator; two Rolled Oat Aspirators; one Hart Uniflow Grain Separator; one Steamer; one No. 4 Scourer with fan; five Oat Hullers; one Oat Flake Packer; one Iron-King Packer. Schreiber Mills, St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE—1 No. 2 Gruendler, direct connected to 1—40 HP motor complete with starter, 220 volts.

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1—Late type Bower mill direct connected to a new 75 HP. 1800 RPM. motor either 220 or 440 volts. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

FOR SALE—One Even Weigh Weight Scale from 1 to 48 lbs.

4 Double 9x18 Wolf Rolls, fine.
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1 No. 2 Plansifter 8 section, good.
1 Dbl. 9x24 Allis Roller Mill A drive.
1 75 Bbl. long system Mill Water Power.
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Ask for Anything in New or Used Machinery.
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1460 S. Second St. Louisville 8, Ky.

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WANTED—5 Bushel Richardson Automatic Weighing Out Scale. In good condition. The Farmers Co-op. Co., Hoagland, Indiana.

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WANTED—One 250 HP. 3 phase 60 cycle 440 volt synchronous motor. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

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Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.

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CHIPLEY, FLA.—J. J. Daring writes—I have read the Grain & Feed Journals since it was first printed in 1898 and enclose another renewal.

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FOR SALE—Two hundred thousand feet of government dunnage lumber, free of nails, in truck or car load lots, at the Black Hills Ordnance Depot. Dimensions: 2" x 4" x 4' to 6' mixed hardwood, fir and pine—\$18 per ton; 2" x 4" x 4' to 6', all fir and pine—\$25 per ton; 4" x 4" x 8' x 8' to 8½", all fir and pine—\$35 per M; 2" x 6" x 8' to 8½", all fir and pine—\$35 per M; 4" x 4" x 8' to 16', fir, pine and redwood—\$35 per M. Sheeting, rough but sound material, \$25 to \$35 per M. F.O.B. Igloo, S. Dak. Rademacher & Eckard, Lumber Salvage, Phone 993, Igloo, S. Dak.

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Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable;
Grain size $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches \$2.60 per hundred, or
500, \$12.00. Seed size $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, \$2.15 per
hundred, or 500 \$8.75 plus postage. Grain &
Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

E. G. York, Barneston, Nebraska, writes he would not be without the JOURNALS. I always enjoy every number.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation,
Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of
August 24, 1912 and March 3, 1933
of Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, published semi-
monthly at Chicago, Ill., for October 1, 1946.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Charles S. Clark, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above requisition, to-wit: 24, 1912, as amended by the act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 587, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:
 Publisher, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Inc.,
 Chicago, Ill.

Editor, R. R. Rossing, Chicago, Ill.
Managing Editor, Charles S. Clark.
Business Manager, Charles S. Clark, Chicago, Ill.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock):

Charles S. Clark, 327 South La Salle St., Chicago.
D. M. Clark, Chicago, Ill.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)—None.

That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is....(This information is required from daily publications only.)

CHARLES S. CLARK,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of
October, 1946.

(Seal) Catherine M. Hagemann,
Notary Public.
(My commission expires January 20, 1948.)

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How many costly errors do YOU make every day, when trying to reduce pounds to bushels, you are interrupted by a telephone call or a casual caller asks for a bid on his grain?

The last word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

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The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one weight unit at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the table for the grain being received. Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index.

32

Form 3275 Spiral includes tables giving direct reductions of any weight of grain, from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10 pound breaks. This set of Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables weighs 2 lbs. Price \$1.70, plus postage. Order **3275 Spiral**.

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Just what you have been wanting. Now let the big trucks come, so you can determine with a glance the number of bushels and pounds over in each load truck delivers. These Tables continue the reductions made by Form

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A combination of Form 23,090 Spiral, with Form 3275 Spiral shows complete reduction of all grains specified in a range from 600 to 23,090 pounds. Shipping weight 3 lbs. Price \$2.95. plus postage.

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for repair parts!

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When a part does give out, repair it if you

possibly can . . . But if it is past fixing, get us on the 'phone right away. Orders for repair parts get preference here at Sidney, a big proportion being shipped the same day.

In your plans for peace-time replacement and expansion, make a note to take full advantage of Sidney's engineering and advisory service, and Sidney's efficient and practical equipment.



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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

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327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., October 23, 1946

THE ENLARGEMENT of a malting company's plant at Port Arthur, Ontario, not only makes a stronger market in Western Canada but encourages farmers in the production of more and better barley.

THE PROVISION of improved facilities for burning cobs and husks not only simplifies and reduces the expense and labor of disposing of this rubbish but it effects a marked reduction in the fire hazard of every handler of ear corn.

A HAND-HOLD should supplement the insecure plank laid across the open top bin as a walk, to avoid the serious injury that befell one Illinois elevator manager recently, who dropped forty feet when a board in the walk broke.

MERCHANTS who are now on their own after the ending of the war and the decontrol of the articles they handle will find valuable suggestions on present and future business policy in the address by the president of the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n published elsewhere in this number.

A FLAW in the Canadian Government's long time sale of wheat at too low a price is the assumption the prairie growers will continue sowing that crop. If the farmers of western Canada become convinced they are being cheated on wheat will they divert their acres to oats, barley, rye and flaxseed?

COUNTRY ELEVATOR operators who have experienced much difficulty in obtaining either materials or labor for enlarging their storage and handling facilities have helped to relieve the government's experience with Mr. Wallace's Ever Normal Granary by buying abandoned bins and using them for supplementary storage room.

CLEANING SEED for farmer patrons is a splendid practice and should profit the grain dealers who prepare to render such a service as well as the farmers who have their field seed thoroughly cleaned in a fully equipped cleaning plant, and will help all interested in the profitable production of more and better grain.

FLAXSEED growers who marketed their crop early under the \$4 ceiling now see what they have lost by not having seed to sell at the present market of \$7 per bushel. That is water over the dam. A good way to recoup their loss under OPA is to sow a heavily increased acreage for the next crop. The linseed oil mills will take all they can grow and at a good price.

SOME soybean oil millers have been guilty of overbidding since their ceilings were canceled. Before boosting the price paid for beans it might be well to consider what can be obtained for the oil and meal after the decontrol excitement has died down. The O.P.A. has not discharged its employees; and is only waiting for unreasonable price advances to say "I told you so," and to restore the ceilings; which it has power to do since the war still is not officially declared to be ended.

SOME ELEVATOR accidents occur with a most alarming frequency, principally because elevator workers and operators do not attempt to learn of the common hazards of elevator operation. Lives are the most valuable part of elevator equipment and elevator operators suffer the greatest by the loss of this equipment. Two accidents reported in this number could and should have been prevented. Venturing into a bin of caked seed or walking across a flimsy board over a forty foot bin is in itself hazardous enough to keep men out, but two fatal disasters of this kind are reported in this number. Keeping posted on how fellow operators sacrifice their lives should help to keep other men in the elevator from losing their limbs and lives.

NOTWITHSTANDING, grain merchants of long experience and ample capital stand ready to buy and sell grain of all kinds and grades, in any quantity, CCC continues to blockade export facilities with lend, lease shipments at public expense.

AN ENTERPRISING Illinois elevator operator has started a new service to the farmers of his section by offering a Farm-to-Market truck service. This should prove a real convenience for farm patrons who have not trucking facilities in keeping with their producing facilities.

A TRUCK dump is a crying need for sub-terminal and terminal elevators in these days of car shortage. Even tho cars were plentiful the truck dump would attract grain or soybeans from a considerable radius near by. At points where loss of rail transit is no objection the truck dump may be classed as regular equipment.

PREMIUMS for white corn still prevail in many markets but not in sufficient volume to induce growers to increase their acreage. Evidently country grain buyers make no effort to induce their corn growers to plant white corn and cash in on the standing offer of more money for white. Farmers have always asked for more cash for each bushel why not tell them or post the standing premium.

REPUTATION of grain dealers for business integrity is so highly esteemed generally that one member of our trade found it easy to put over a fast one on the local railroad station agent at a Nebraska town, by having him sign a B/L for a car that was empty. The indignant buyer at destination who paid the draft had little trouble in collecting the amount, \$1,725.59 from the Union Pacific Railroad Co. Let us hope no other grain shipper harms our reputation by attempting similar sharp practice.

BUREAUCRATS' habit of greatly exceeding the authority granted them by law never was more clearly exposed than in the recent decision by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals published elsewhere in this number. Literally in several hundred cases the pure food and drug bureaucrats have seized and condemned feeds and foods as adulterated in interstate commerce, when the federal law gave them no such authority. The bureaucrats wrote the words "in original packages" into the law, theorizing that if the feed was still in the original package it must have been adulterated when shipped, ignoring the fact that the feed became contaminated with rodent excreta long after the movement in interstate commerce had been completed. Now and hereafter the federal officials will have to leave this work to the state officials.

Cotton, a Future Out of Control

Most of the debacles in the grain and cotton futures markets can be traced to overtrading by a comparative newcomer in the business. It is not that his commitments are large; but that they exceed a total warranted by his capital.

Joe Leiter was a tyro, so was the dentist, Crawford.

Regulations by business conduct committees and the Commodity Exchange Administration operate to restrict the operations of men qualified by long experience to trade in large quantities with the thinnest of margins; but the recent debacle in the cotton market proves they fail to prevent a greenhorn from running wild.

Trade and industry can get along perfectly well without the O.P.A. Could not the commodity exchanges get along without the hampering restrictions that fail to serve any useful purpose?

When the senator from Oklahoma sought to lay the disastrous drop in cotton prices to speculators, the commissioner of agriculture from a leading cotton state countered by declaring the Senator was wrong, the truth being that all of the speculators were bullish, he said.

Teach the Teachers

One of the questions asked of a number of men identified with farming was "Is the grain trade considered as an asset to the producer of grain?"

Out of 63 direct replies to this question received by E. G. Cherbonnier, a public relations specialist, five thought the grain trade was no asset to the farmer. Two of the five were teachers of vocational agriculture, two were county agents and one was an agricultural experiment official.

Altho these five who voted unfavorably were apparently ignorant of the benefits, it is gratifying that all of the five farmers who replied considered the grain trade an asset to the producer of grain. Their own experience had led them to appreciate the spot cash handed over by the grain dealer immediately the truckload of grain got on the scales.

Grain is as good as cash; and it is the grain trade that has made it so. Before the grain business was organized growers of grain had to resort to barter.

Teachers of vocational agriculture are numerous. A determined effort should be made to convince every one of them that our grain marketing system handles the crops at the smallest margin between producer and consumer. Grain is graded uniformly at all markets. The exchanges, of which there are many, encourage free competition. Before the Winnipeg Grain Exchange was established the line companies had to pay 10 cents a bushel under the market to insure themselves against loss in the absence of the possibility of hedging.

F. A. O. Plan to Manage World Grain Marketing

We have received a verbatim copy of the speech delivered by Mr. LaGuardia, Head of UNRRA, at the recent Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization at Copenhagen. It is a lengthy document of over 5,000 words and it sets out Mr. LaGuardia's ideas of how world food supplies should be marketed and distributed. He would make a clean sweep of the grain exchanges, grain merchants and brokers, whom he accuses of "gypping" the farmer and of failing to deal with scarcity in the midst of plenty. He would run the entire grain and feed trades through a World Board. Wheat, maize, oats, barley, rye, flour, fruits and a hundred and one other commodities would all be handled by the Board at fixed prices. There would be no price fluctuations. All prices would be fixed when the crop was planted so that the farmer would know exactly what he would receive. If any country had a surplus of a marketable commodity, the Board would buy it up and sell it to another country in need of it.

How would a surplus be determined? There would be no difficulty at all. "The surplus would be defined as that amount above the needs of the country, determined on a fixed formula for the amount of wheat needed by every person in the land for food, feeding and for beverages. That amount could easily be fixed," said Mr. LaGuardia, "and therefore it is up to each Government to see that it is properly used. Sometimes it might go to waste, but there is nothing we can do about it; but that method would fix what is really a surplus."

Having ascertained a country's surplus, the Board would then buy it up, put it into store or sell it to another country. There would be no necessity to give it away, for every country that needs wheat or another commodity in surplus supply would always have something to give in exchange. Nature would see to that. "If one of the countries needs wheat in 1947, and we are operating, we certainly could take from Greece, say, some tobacco and some currants and the export board would place the tobacco in some country in exchange for some of its surplus."

We have no space to follow Mr. LaGuardia point by point in his rather remarkable excursion into grain trade economics. Our readers will judge the quality of his ideas from the foregoing paragraphs. Obviously he knows little about the trade, how it works, what it does and what it is striving for. The verdict of all responsible economists is that, over the past century, the grain trade has done magnificent work in relating prices to world supply and demand, in anticipating gluts and scarcities and in cushioning their impact on producer and consumer, in distributing supplies to every corner of the globe where and when they are wanted, and in reducing distributive costs to lower levels than ever before. Acknowledgment has been given to the work of the trade in raising living standards despite every conceivable form of obstacle which has been placed in its way and in the way of world trade generally.

Happily, there are men associated with the Food and Agriculture Organization who have a greater knowledge of the problem and a greater sense of responsibility than Mr. LaGuardia. We remain convinced that the grain trade has still a part to play in achieving an economic distribution of the world's crops. If it is called upon to adapt its machinery to the wider needs of today, it can do so and co-operate with governments in the great tasks which lie ahead.—*Corn Trade News.*

ONE CAR ear corn testing 16.4 per cent moisture sold for \$1.57 in Kansas City market recently and was shipped to Texas.

New Elevator in North Dakota

The Farmers Union Elevator Co.'s new elevator is at Crosby on the M. St. P. & S. Ste. M. R. R., in the northwest corner of Divide County, which is the northwest county of North Dakota. The elevator proper is built of 21 feet of reinforced concrete and the balance is cribbing covered with white asphalt siding. The office and warehouse are constructed of tile and concrete. The feed and seed house, which has a capacity of 10,000 bus., is made of sheet iron covered with asphalt siding.

The elevator has a capacity of 80,000 bus., consisting of six side bins and thirteen hanging bins. The work floor is 16x30. This part of the elevator is equipped with two Superior cleaners; one Terminal 7 and one Superior flax cleaner. The legs are run by Howell direct drive; one 10-hp. and one 15-hp. A RotoFlo distributor is installed in the cupola with a 10-bushel automatic scale and a 30-ton Printomatic scale with a solid concrete deck.

The feed and seed house has a total of 25 hanging bins of which 13 are for the feed house and 12 for the seed cleaner. The feed house is equipped with a Jacobson 50-hp. hammermill, a Howell 1-ton mixer and a Howell magnetic scalper. The seed house is equipped with three cleaners; a 298D, a Terminal 4 Superior and a No. 2 Standard Superior. To handle clean seed and feed one feed leg and three seed legs are provided. We have also three RotoFlo distributors in cupola.

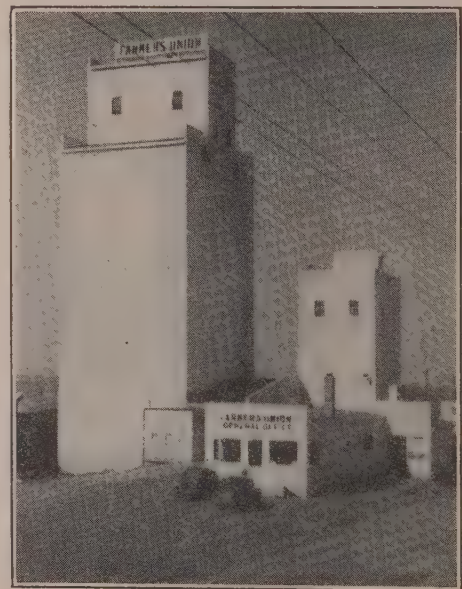
Connected to the elevator and feed and seed house is warehouse space totaling 2,000 square feet and also a large dust house. The elevator cost, equipped with machinery and complete office equipment, totals approximately \$100,000.

With five cleaners, a mixer, hammermill, magnetic scalper and cerasan treater, we feel we are equipped to do any job in cleaning and marketing of grain and manufacturing of feeds. The units are so designed and constructed that they can be operated with minimum overhead.

We also have a large office, a private office, vault, and a spacious testing room attached to the front of the feed and seed house. Norman Bjella is manager.

COTTON futures prices dropped the limit due to liquidation and the exchanges were closed for a day, Oct. 19. The leading long, Thomas L. Jordan, is said to have been caught with 300,000 bales.

OSWEGO, KAN.—The O.P.A. has brought suit against the Oswego Grain Co. alleging overcharges for lumber in August, 1945, and failure to keep records. The lumber was bought from truckers, and was of poor quality and resold, it is alleged.—G. M. H.



Farmers Elevator at Crosby, N. D.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Oct. 31, Nov. 1. Michigan Associated Feed Men: Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

Nov. 18. The New Mexico Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hilton Hotel, Albuquerque, N. M.

Nov. 18, 19. Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n, Corpus Christi, Tex.

Nov. 25, 26. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Des Moines, Ia. Annual meeting at Fort Des Moines Hotel.

Dec. 4, 5. North Carolina Seedsmen's Ass'n, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Dec. 5. Hybrid Seed Corn Division of American Seed Trade Ass'n, Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 16, 17. American Dehydrators Ass'n, Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

Jan. 17, 18, 19, 20. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 20, 21. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n at Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 20, 21. Midwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Kansas City, Mo.

Feb. 22. Washington State Feed Ass'n, New Washington Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

June 30, July 3. Canadian Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at Bigwin Inn, Lake-of-Bays, Ont.

Program Western Grain & Feed Ass'n

For the 47th annual convention of the Western Grain and Feed Ass'n, to be held Nov. 25 and 26 in the Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia., the following arrangements have been made:

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25

Welcome, Harry D. Linn, Sec'y of Agriculture, Des Moines.

"Selling Swine Supplements," Prof. Damon Catron, Swine Nutritionist, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

"What About the Farm Problem," Dr. O. B. Jesness, Head Agricultural Economist, University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

AFTERNOON SESSION

"Iowa Grain Tax Laws," R. C. Booth, Piper Grain & Milling Co., Cedar Rapids, Chairman Tax Committee, 3rd vice-president Grain & Feed Dealers National.

"Covering the Industry's News in Washington," John Cipperly, Washington correspondent.

"The Place of the Grain Exchanges in a Postwar World," R. C. Woodworth, Minneapolis, Minn., Chairman National Grain Trade Council.

Annual business meeting, election of five new directors to serve a term of three years.

BANQUET

7:00 P. M.—Annual dinner—Arthur Brayton, Des Moines, toastmaster. Music and entertainment.

"What Do You Know?," W. V. Murchie, St. Joseph, Mo.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26

"Agriculture Looks Ahead," Allen B. Kline, president Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, Des Moines, Iowa.

"Box Cars—Where Are They?," Col. Robert S. Henry, Asst. to President of Ass'n of American Railroads, Washington, D. C.

"A Free Market," Ray Bowden, executive vice-president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

AFTERNOON SESSION

"Today's Feed Problems," Walter C. Berger, president American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

"Why Use Fertilizers?," Roswell (Bob) Garst, Garst-Thomas Hybrid Corn Co., Coon Rapids, Iowa.

All sessions will be held in the main ballroom. Registration desk will be open Sunday afternoon in lobby of hotel; Monday morning on mezzanine floor and Tuesday morning on mezzanine floor. Registration fee, \$3; banquet tickets, \$2.50.

Manufacturer Not Liable for Food Going Out of Condition

In many hundreds of cases the federal pure food and drug administration has seized and condemned as adulterated foods and feeds found in warehouses many months after having left the mill in sound condition.

Heat, moisture and vermin at point of destination were responsible for unsatisfactory condition of the food condemned, not the manufacturer.

This situation so unjust to the shipper, is cleared up as far as federal prosecution is concerned by a recent decision of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit in the case of U. S. v. Phelps Dodge Mercantile Co., where the court said:

"Thus, the libel stated, in substance and effect, that on Sept. 28, 1945—more than two years after it was shipped in interstate commerce—the food was adulterated. The libel did not state that the food was adulterated when introduced into or while in interstate commerce. Instead, the libel stated, in substance and effect, that the food was adulterated while held in original packages by appellee at its warehouse in Douglas, Arizona. Thus it appeared that the adulteration of the food occurred after it ended its interstate journey and came to rest at appellee's warehouse.

"Appellant United States contends that the fact that the food was adulterated while held in original packages was sufficient to warrant its condemnation. We do not agree. As shown above Section 304 (a) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, 21 U. S. C. A. Section 334 (a), under which this proceeding was brought, provides for the condemnation of 'Any article of food *** that is adulterated *** when introduced into or while in interstate commerce.' It says nothing about original packages. The terms 'interstate commerce' and 'original packages' are not synonymous. Articles may be in interstate commerce without being in original packages. They may be in original packages without being in interstate commerce. They may be in both interstate commerce and original packages and, if in both, may cease to be in interstate commerce and yet remain in original packages. Hence the fact that the food was adulterated while held in original packages did not show that it was adulterated when introduced into or while in interstate commerce.

"Appellant cites, in support of its contention, Section 10 of the Food and Drug Act of 1906, 21 U. S. C. A. Section 14, which provided that 'any article of food *** that is adulterated *** and is being transported from one State *** to another for sale, or, having been transported, remains *** in original unbroken packages *** shall be liable to be proceeded against *** and seized for confiscation by a process of libel for condemnation. This proceeding was not brought, and could not have been brought, under Section 10 of the Food and Drug Act of 1906, 21 U. S. C. A. Section 14, for that section was repealed long before this proceeding was brought. *****

"Whether Congress could have provided in Section 304 (a) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, 21 U. S. C. A. Section 334 (a), for the condemnation of any article of food that is adulterated while held in original packages after being transported in interstate commerce need not be considered, since Congress did not, in fact, so provide.

"Appellant says that administrative officers charged with the duty of enforcing Section 304 (a) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act, 21 U. S. C. A. Section 334 (a), have interpreted it as providing for the condemnation of any article of food that is adulterated while held in original packages after being transported in interstate commerce. Being clearly erroneous, that interpretation need not and should not be followed by the courts.

"Appellant has cited no court decision sup-

porting its contention, and we have found none. We conclude, as did the court below, that the libel did not state facts sufficient to warrant condemnation of the food."

Buyer Entitled to All Growing Corn

Herman E. Altgelt sold growing corn to Wm. C. and Robert L. Taylor on a written contract providing that buyers would husk the corn at a contract price of \$2,100.

Buyers husked and removed some of the corn and paid \$1,000.

Seller brought suit for the remaining \$1,100, and was given judgment for \$788.58 by a jury on a verdict directed by Judge Simpson of the Elkhart Circuit Court. The defense was that buyers did not get all the corn grown on the 75 acres, estimating what they did not get at 1,100 to 1,150 bus.

The reason they did not get all the corn was that Altgelt went over the ground with a disc and turned under the unhusked corn and some lying on the ground.

The Appellate Court of Indiana reversed the decision and granted the Taylors a new trial on the ground that the court should have permitted the jury to pass on the facts, as to whether the acts of Altgelt prevented buyers from getting all of the corn.

Later Altgelt presented a petition for a rehearing, which was denied by the Appellate Court, Feb. 21, 1946. Judge Royse said "Appellee in his petition for rehearing asserts we erred in saying appellants were entitled to all the corn in the field, it being his contention were only entitled to the 'unhusked corn.' The contract refers to the corn grown in the field. Appellants purchased this corn. The term 'unhusked on the stalk in the field' refers to how and in what condition appellants were to get possession of this corn."—65 N. E. Rep. (2d) 58.

Washington News

PRICE CONTROL on lead must go. Otherwise important industries will have to cease operation.

DR. CHARLOTTE ELLIOTT, plant pathologist of the U.S.D.A., a world authority on bacterial diseases, has retired.

CEILINGS on copra have been increased, effective Oct. 14 from \$115.50 to \$116.20 per ton at Atlantic and Gulf ports of entry.

FOR GRAIN STORAGE the War Asset Administration has available to farmers 7,000 collapsible water tanks of 375 bus. capacity. They cost the government \$254 and are offered at \$50.

Dr. W. V. LAMBERT, on Nov. 1 will succeed P. V. Cardon as administrator of the agricultural research administration, the latter becoming special assistant to the chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

A TOTAL of \$9,500,000 is authorized to be appropriated in the 1947 fiscal year for agricultural research and marketing and transportation of farm products and cooperative production research. Additional amounts are authorized for subsequent years.

"THE FIGHT is now being started to try to show the co-ops are unfair competition, for the purpose of trying to get something of tax provision written into a tax law by the Ways and Means Committee in a few months. . . . I will continue to protect the co-operatives against this unfair tax."—Rep. Wright Patman of Texas.

WRIGHT PATMAN, rep., of Texas, will introduce a bill which will require sellers of any commodity in commerce to make known to all customers their quantity discounts, prices and other terms to make them available under the same conditions to all buyers. With these openly declared under the law, the Texas Congressman asserted, the secrecy which has been followed in too many instances will be declared illegal.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Box Cars Are Scarce

Grain & Feed Journals: This situation relative to box cars is bad and indications are that grain will continue to get out of condition waiting on cars. Letters from just about every section of the state tell of grain getting out of condition and spoiling because of the lack of grain cars, they tell of full elevators and shippers receiving approximately one car per week when they are ordering and should have five cars each day to keep things rolling. The grain sorghum crop in the south and west should have cars to move it to facilities adequate for the handling of the crop. Farm storage in the bin or on the ground certainly isn't adequate. —O. E. Case, Sec'y. Grain Dealers Ass'n., Hutchinson, Kan.

O.P.A. Gone But Not Forgotten

Grain & Feed Journals: We closed the last case in Federal Court at Cincinnati last week. The twenty-five or thirty country elevator defendants and the Association want to thank the many country grain dealers and mills who contributed to the defense fund and made it possible to employ Reams, Bretherton and Neip as counsel to put up a united front against the unscrupulous investigators who attempted to take unfair advantages.

Not one client paid triple damages, but practically all were settled out of court at small cost to the elevator. The defense fund was all used in attorney fees, court costs and expenses in securing evidence. Of course the defending elevators all had to pay most of the expenses.

We have saved, in the last ten years, thousands of dollars to the country grain dealers in three major battles. First: We had the law changed making the manlift in the mills and elevators exempt from the State Code, saving \$5 each year for each unit. Second: We won every suit in the Wage and Hour battles saving three companies alone \$30,000 and establishing a precedent in the courts that all other suits that had been started or threatened in the future were dropped. Third: We saved at least \$2,000 per company on the twenty-five or thirty investigated under the OPA directives. I believe a united front making it tough going for the inspectors, saved many country grain dealers from investigation. —C. S. Latchaw, sec'y Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Defiance, Ohio.

Exterminating Weevil in Farm Bins

Wichita, Kan.—Grain producers who have stored wheat in bins on the farm have reported weevil infestation recently, according to County Agricultural Agent A. H. Stephenson. He urged immediate examination by farmers of all bins so that proper steps could be taken to eradicate this pest, advocating use of carbon bisulfide. "The grain bin should be properly sealed and made virtually airtight," he said. "For every 1,000-bu. bin, three gallons of carbon bisulfide should be used. Thrust a burlap sack at arm's length into the wheat and overturn the open bottles downward into the wheat. Then get out and close the door. Carbon bisulfide, which changes from liquid to gaseous form, is both poisonous and explosive. Keep fire and cigarettes away and avoid using electric switches in the bin. After the bin has been closed 36 to 48 hours, air it out for 24 hours before re-entering." —G.M.H.

O. P. A. Enforcement

GILBERT, IA.—The Gilbert Co-operative Co. was penalized \$900 for violating the price control law, on corn.

MONDAMIN, IA.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. paid the Government \$960 for above ceiling corn transactions.

POCAHONTAS, IA.—The West View Grain Co. paid the Government \$5,100 for selling grain above the ceiling.

GREENWOOD, NEB.—Emmet A. Landon paid the Government \$1,500 in damages for over ceiling sales of five cars of corn.

NICKERSON, KAN.—The Moorman Feed & Seed Co. is charged by the O.P.A. with having violated regulations in the purchase of grain.—P. J. P.

CERESCO, NEB.—Wyette W. Moyer paid \$600 damages to the Government for sales of two cars of corn at prices higher than the O.P.A. maximum.

DANVERS, ILL.—The Farmers Elevator Co. paid \$430.48 to the U. S. treasury in an out of court settlement for over-ceiling sales of oats on Apr. 17, 1946.

PICKRELL, NEB.—The O.P.A. asks judgment against the Pickrell Farmers Elevator Co. for \$15,905.31 treble damages for over-ceiling sales of processed grain.

HOPEDALE, ILL.—No intentional violation of the law was charged by the Government in collecting \$413.83 from Railsback Bros. for over-ceiling sales of oats and corn in April, 1946.

New Officers New York State Seed Ass'n

The New York State Seed Ass'n met at Albany Oct. 14 and elected Holmes Bloomer pres., Chas. Keegan vice pres., and Geo. Weaver sec'y-treas. The new executive committee is composed of Geo. Gardner, Lyman White, Gustav Herbst and A. W. Banfield.

Fertilizer Makes the Crop

Continued cropping over a long period of years removes from the soil the elements necessary to growth, and yields fall off.

A scientific test of the land will disclose whether there is needed manure, lime, nitrogen, phosphorus or potassium. As the last three named are likely to be the first to be depleted manufacturers supply them in the form of what is known as commercial fertilizer.

The cheapest way to get nitrogen is from the air above the land. Above each acre are 70,000,000 pounds of free nitrogen in the atmosphere. This can be captured by growing leguminous crops to be plowed under, the process being aided by inoculants.

Purchased nitrogen comes as nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, dried blood or steamed bone.

Phosphorus comes from the bones of animals or deposits of phosphate rock or furnace slag.

The potash mines of Germany have been the chief sources of potassium.

In describing commercial fertilizer agricultural scientists refer to the proportions of phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash by numerals representing the number of pounds in 100 pounds, thus 3 per cent phosphoric acid, 12 per cent nitrogen and 12 per cent potash, is known as 3-12-12.

The extraordinary difference that fertilizer makes on corn is shown in the engraving herewith, for which we are indebted to the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station.

The picture shows corn grown in Barron County during 1945, the year of soft corn. The immature ears on the left were grown on land receiving lime and manure only. The filled-out ones came from a plot treated with 150 pounds of 3-12-12 to the acre, in the hill, plus lime and manure.

New Officers of Cereal Institute

At the recent annual meeting of the Cereal Institute of America held at Chicago the following officers were elected: Pres., John S. Campbell, Minneapolis; vice-pres., Earle J. Freeman of the Kellogg Co.; sec'y., Walter R. Barry of General Mills, and treas., Donald D. B. Louri of the Quaker Oats Co.

Andrew Duncan was renamed managing director.

The Institute was formed in 1941 by leading cereal manufacturers for research on nutrition and health.—P.J.P.



The Immature Ears at the Left Were Grown on Land Receiving Lime and Manure Only. The Filled-Out Ones at the Right Came from a Plot Treated With 150 Pounds of 3-12-12 to the Acre in the Hill, Plus Lime and Manure.

A New, All-Steel Electric Motor

By F. C. RUSHING, Buffalo, N. Y., manager motor engineering of Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

Major improvements in design and construction of the widely used induction motor, pioneered 58 years ago by Nicola Tesla, should not logically be expected. Usually after such a time any device reaches a stage in its evolution where changes relate only to detail.

However, this year a new alternating-current motor makes its appearance which represents a sudden advance above the normal rate of progress. This motor, known as the Life-Line, is more than 35 per cent smaller in size than its predecessor. The reduced size has been accomplished without sacrifice of electrical properties.

Starting torques have been increased as much as 134 per cent per lb. of motor and maximum torques increased as much as 116 per cent per lb. of motor. High efficiencies and power factors are maintained. The appearance is certainly much improved and, perhaps even more important these days, maintenance requirements are materially decreased.

Specifically the bearings will need no attention for at least five years. Shock resistance is increased many-fold. Vibration and noise have been reduced to new low limits. Fewer insulation burn-outs will be experienced because of new features in insulating materials and improved winding techniques. In short, this newest squirrel-cage motor takes its place with four or five other peaks of progress in motor history.

Intensive engineering development and research, based on years of experience, have been applied to the use of new materials, new methods, new processes, and new tools in developing this motor. Even a large new factory in a new location has been purchased for its production. Everything possible has been done to create a truly new motor.

THE USE OF STEEL instead of the more conventional cast iron makes this motor stronger. Its use is not entirely new; however, in this motor the novelty is that the structural steel sections are as thick as they would be if made from cast iron. Normal inclinations are to use thinner sections of steel than cast iron, and frequently steel motors have been justly classed as sheet-steel motors.

Shock resistance of steel is much greater than cast iron as became evident during the war when use of cast iron on naval vessels became taboo because of its low shock resistance. Steel motors had to be developed and much experience was obtained in their use. Thus the war experience is reflected in a peacetime motor of marked increase in shock resistance and ruggedness.

The use of steel has resulted in a smaller size. In motors, minimum clearances must be maintained between windings and grounded parts of the frame. Since dimensions of formed steel parts can be held more accurately than those in iron castings, allowances for large variation in cast iron do not have to be made. This may amount to a saving of one-quarter inch on a 10 inch diameter or length.

SIZE IS ALSO REDUCED by an improved engineered cooling system. Losses in a motor are inherent and are dissipated in the form of heat. Temperature rise beyond a certain point is not allowable because of detrimental effects on electrical insulation and the heat must be carried away from the motor. Most of it is transferred to air blown over the hot surfaces. Much more air passes thru this motor than through its predecessor, thus permitting the reduction in size of the cooling surfaces while adequately maintaining temperature limits.

The open-protected machine is 83 per cent as large in diameter and 94 per cent as long or a saving of 35 per cent of the volume of last year's machines. The new totally-enclosed motor is 83 per cent as large in diameter and 82 per cent as long, saving 44 per cent of the volume of its predecessor. (Standardized

NEMA dimensions have been maintained). These drastic reductions in size have been accompanied by improvements in electrical and mechanical performance. Size reduction has resulted largely from elimination of superfluous cast iron. Sizes of electrical working parts have remained substantially the same.

SMOOTH, QUIET OPERATION has been accomplished by careful engineering and thru precision manufacture. Bracket-bearing bores and frame fits are machined in one set-up on a multiple-head machine. Bearing fits are later qualified and are checked with a precision air gage.

THE SEVERE TEST FOR DUST RESISTANCE is illustrated in the engraving herewith. The ability of the fan-cooled Life-Line motor to withstand abrasive dust is being proved by test at the Buffalo plant of Westinghouse. Motors under test are inclosed in a dust-tight chamber and driven at 1800 r.p.m. for 8 hours out of each 24. Every 20 seconds during the 24-hour period a 5 second blast of air stirs the abrasive dust which is composed of equal portions of 600, 400 and 250 mesh emery dust. Motors cool to room temperature during overnight shutdown, and convection currents result that tend to carry dust to motor interior. At end of three-week period, motors are removed, torn down and inspected for dust penetration into windings and bearings.

Probably for the first time in the industry has a company had the unusual opportunity of designing a completely new motor and planning its manufacture in a new factory designed for large scale production.

Large Attendance at Western Meeting

Over 400 were present when Pres. Elmer Sexauer called to order the 47th fall meeting of the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n in the Hotel President at Kansas City Oct. 11 and 12.

Stanley Folsom, pres. of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, described his recent trip to Denmark as official agent of the U.S.D.A. to the meeting of the Emergency Economic Council.

The address of Pres. Sexauer is published elsewhere.

Trouble in Russia

When Russia socialized her agriculture, with fixed prices, controlled acreages, delivery quotas and collectivization of her small farms, some experts predicted that not many years would pass before higher yields and economies in production costs would enable cheap Soviet wheat to flood the world's markets. That this did not happen in the 20 years which elapsed between the two wars was not generally connected with a failure of the system. According to the official crop returns there were, in fact, very substantial increases in production and we were asked to assume that, apart from the relatively small quantities of grain exported, the increases were devoted to raising the diet of the people above the low standards of Czarist days. If it did appear that output per man was notably less than in America and Canada, we could perhaps attribute this to the length of time required to mechanize so backward an agriculture. Russia, we were assured, would catch up eventually.

But all is not well on some of these collective farms. Last week, Moscow broadcast a decree "dealing with various infringements of the Statute of Collective Farms in the Soviet Union" and ordering prosecutions. According to the "Pravda" the infringements have taken the form of "wrong allocations of labor days, plundering of collective farm property, etc." It is alleged that common collective farm lands have been seized by various organizations and persons "under the guise of creating all kinds of subsidiary enterprises on the collective farm lands and individual gardens for workers and employees." Party leaders have been ordered to return the seized lands to the collective farms.

Russia obviously has her troubles. No doubt the system of collectivization has come to stay, but it may have been over-rated. It is possible that the official figures of production during the inter-war years were exaggerated and that the smallness of the exports compared with Czarist days provided a better guide to the success of the farming system than we have been led to believe. A system which makes too little provision for the self-expression and enterprise of the individual may, indeed, never realize the results which the planners and the theorists predict.—Corn Trade News.



Two, New Steel Electric Motors Being Tested in An Atmosphere of Abrasive Dust

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Sutton, Neb., Oct. 24.—Corn crop in this territory is better than early estimates.—Bixbey Non-Stock Co-op. Co., F. L. Gray, mgr.

Ponca City, Okla., Oct. 24.—The condition of the large acreage of wheat sown here is good in spite of the continued dry weather. Mung bean crop here was failure this season.—Mitchell Elevator.

Lafayette, Ind.—Hoosier wheat growers are in for a fight against the Hessian fly, the most persistent enemy of wheat and rye, according to Professor J. J. Favis, head of the entomology department of Purdue University.—W. B. C.

Miami, Fla.—The State Prison Farm at Belle Glade already has harvested 140,000 pounds of rice so far this year and a second crop now is in the making. This probably will be the total amount that will be available to the state institutions this year.—P. J. P.

Emporia, Kan.—A soybean harvest far exceeding prospects was nearing completion Oct. 15 and the Kansas Soybean Mills was operating its processing plant on a 24-hour, 7-day basis, to handle a quarter million bushels of beans.—P. J. P.

Newton, Ill.—The 1946 soybean crop of Jasper County, the finest ever produced, is expected to bring between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000 into the county. This is based on an estimated acreage of between 35,000 and 40,000 and an estimated average yield of 22 bus. to the acre.—P. J. P.

Winnipeg, Man.—J. Ansel Anderson, chief chemist of the Board of Grain Commissioners Grain Research Laboratory, has prepared a map of western Canada showing the areas having different percentages of protein in the 1946 crop of hard red spring wheat. The average protein is 14.2 per cent. In 1945 it was 13.8 per cent.

Baton Rouge, La., Oct. 15.—This year's Louisiana rice crop is one of the largest on record, the USDA crop reporting service said today. The yield indicated as of Oct. 1 was 21,791,000 bus., or 38.5 bus. per acre, a crop that would be exceeded only by those of 1945, 1942 and 1920. Indicated United States production is nearly 70,000,000 bus.—P. J. P.

Des Moines, Ia.—Rains have slowed down the harvesting of soybeans in Iowa but the harvest was resumed in mid-October on a large scale. Quite a number of farmers are reporting yields of 30 bus. to the acre, while more fertile soils are yielding up to 40 bus. Elevator operators report that the quality is excellent. The ceiling price on top quality beans was \$2.25 a bushel.—P. J. P.

Trenton, N. J.—New Jersey has produced another near-record crop of grains and forage crops and a report by the State Department of Agriculture reveals that farmers will have harvested about 11,000,000 bus. of grain and about 500,000 tons of hay. Corn is now maturing and will probably produce more than 8,000,000 bus. The wheat production is placed at 1,500,000 bus. Oats may reach 1,210,000 bus.—P. J. P.

Great Bend, Kan.—Because of tons of silt which settled on wheat land along the flooding Wet Walnut Creek in Barton and Rush Counties, thousands of acres of wheat will have to be replanted. This will present a problem because it will be a couple of weeks before the land becomes dry enough to work. Much newly planted alfalfa land also was washed under by the unprecedented flood that raged along streams in many parts of southwestern Kansas.—G. M. H.

Wynne, Ark.—Harvesting of a 26,000-acre rice crop in Cross County, rapidly becoming one of the leading rice producing areas in the state, was moving forward rapidly on Oct. 24, but elevator men said the peak would not be reached for another week or more because of the largeness of the crop. A 325,000-acre crop will be harvested throughout Eastern Arkansas. This year's acreage west of Crowley's Ridge shows a big gain over the 283,000 acres planted in 1945, but is still far short of the intended goal. Rice growers blame wet weather and other unfavorable conditions during the planting season.—P. J. P.

Colfax, Wash., Oct. 21.—Whitman County farmers are asked to seed a minimum of 481,000 acres of wheat in '47, approximately the same as this year's acreage.—F. K. H.

Little Rock, Ark.—Indications point to an Arkansas rice crop of 15,360,000 bus. this year, nearly more than a million bushels more than last year's production, according to the Arkansas crop reporting service. The rice harvest is in full swing in most areas now.—P. J. P.

Mitchell, Neb., Oct. 25.—Farmers who sold their great northern beans for \$8.25 a cwt. are feeling like the corn farmers when the price went up 30c a bushel, for beans today are 11c and 12c a pound, all done in 2 weeks. Potatoes are a good crop but the expense of digging almost eats up all the crop is worth.—Mitchell Elevator.

Grandview, Ind.—The yield of corn in the Ohio River bottoms is exceedingly good this season. The soybean yield is as good, if not better than last year. Farmers in Spencer County are sowing the usual acreage of wheat. Mill feed is in good demand and prices are firm. Many farmers in this section of the state are planning to raise poultry on a larger scale during the coming year.—W. B. C.

Madras, Ore., Oct. 21.—Seeding of fall wheat is well under way in Jefferson County. County Agent R. A. Hunt states that the acreage for '47 will be slightly under the 33,000 acres in wheat here in '46; 75 per cent of the county's grain acreage will be seeded this fall. The decrease in the coming year's acreage will be due to land being withdrawn from grain to be prepared for delivery of water from the Jefferson water Conservancy district.—F. K. H.

Freeport, Ill., Oct. 21.—I believe we have in this county, the largest crop of corn ever produced; a good crop of fine quality oats also was secured so I am inclined to think that the government estimate on crops in America is probably right. In view of the forecast, prices on corn and oats paid on the Chicago market are very high, and I believe eventually values will be decidedly lower. Quite a lot of excitement in the soybean market the other day. We had a car on the market which sold at \$3 net Chicago.—H. A. Hillmer, The H. A. Hillmer Co.

Kansas City, Mo.—Average protein of 2,483 cars of wheat tested during September by the Kansas City office of the Kansas State grain inspection department was 11.48 per cent and 2,602 cars tested by Missouri averaged 11.49 per cent. The total of 5,085 cars tested by both departments averaged 11.49 per cent protein, compared with 11.08 per cent on 5,534 in Sept., 1945. A market average of 11.52 per cent protein is shown on the total inspections at Kansas City so far for the crop year of 32,675 cars, compared with 11.18 per cent on 40,551 cars in the corresponding three months of the previous crop year.

Winchester, Ind., Oct. 25.—Drove into Michigan last week on some business. Farmers were picking corn, wheat sowing was well under way, acres and acres of it up and they had just had a heavy rain a day or two before I got there and said that would bring all the wheat up that had been sowed and there was very little yet to be sown. Went up as far north as Port Huron. I was surprised at the amount of soybeans yet to combine, and it is so yet in this part of the country, there are quite a few soybeans to combine. We handled three-fourths of a million bushels of beans last year, we will handle pretty near that many this year.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 26.—After weeks of sunshine, last week the state was covered with a good rain which was very beneficial to grass and seeded grains. More rain and considerable cloudy weather this week. Temperature range was 37 to 79 degrees. The moisture was wonderful for wheat seedings. Some producers seeded wheat after soybeans were harvested; this practice is somewhat larger than last year. Some seeding is still underway in areas that held back due to dry soil conditions. Corn picking has been delayed by rains and cloudy weather which has slowed up the drying process. A few are picking and cribbing their corn, altho in most cases the moisture is much too high to pile up corn and be assured of keeping safely. The Illinois corn crop is estimated at 515,508,000 bus., the largest ever produced in the state by a margin of 71,000,000 bus. The quality is of high feeding value, but the corn needs another week or two of good drying weather to be in condition for husking and marketing. The state yield per acre of 57 bus. compares with 45 last year, the 10-year average of 45 and the past 5-year average of 50 bus.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Treton, Ia., Oct. 24.—Corn still wet from 25 to 35 per cent; beans around 14 per cent. Corn crop good, beans not very good quality.—McNally Grain Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 22.—Soil moisture generally is reported better than a year ago, and farmers are looking forward hopefully to another big year in winter wheat.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. J. Totushek, editor.

Burlington, Ia., Oct. 15.—Practically all corn is safe from frost, well matured and drying for safe cribbing. Iowa crop this season is largest on record.—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 15.—About 97 per cent of the fall winter wheat has been sown. Heavy rainfall in central portion of state delayed seeding somewhat. Present soil moisture supply is excellent and wheat is getting a fine start.—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 15.—With favorable weather corn has dried out nicely and is practically all safe from frost damage. Crop is exceedingly heavy and may surpass somewhat estimate given in our last crop report. Progress of beans grown tributary to CB&Q has been very good and is, for the most part, safe from frost damage. Harvest about 50 per cent completed and yield has been good.—Chicago Burlington & Quincy R.R. Co.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 15.—For the Province as a whole the average yield per acre of late crops is now estimated as follows, with the 1945 yields in brackets—dry beans 18.0 bus. (13.0 bus.); soya beans 19.0 bus. (18.3 bus.); buckwheat 22.0 bus. (19.9 bus.); mixed grains 44.8 bus. (35.5 bus.); corn for husking, shelled, 41.6 bus. (45.0 bus.); fodder corn, 8.13 tons (7.70 tons).—S. H. H. Symons, B. Comm., F. S. S., Ontario Dept. of Agr.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 23.—The survey showed the degree of saturation in the first two feet to be considerably greater than a year ago and actual moisture in the soil for plant growth is no doubt considerably more this year than last. Wheat plants over the western two-thirds of Kansas show an average growth of 3.3 inches compared with 2.5 inches at about the same time last fall. Plant development is good to excellent in most of the western two-thirds of the state.—H. L. Collins, Agr. Statistician in Charge.

Stuttgart, Ark.—The rice crop this year will total approximately 15,360,000 bus. with a money value to farmers of around \$33,792,000, estimated L. C. Carter, general manager of the Arkansas Rice Growers Co-operative Ass'n and the Stuttgart Grain Drying Co-operative. He used government estimates as of Oct. 1 in making an overall survey of the rice industry in the territory. The money value of the crop, he estimated, on the basis of an average of \$2.20 per bushel, returned to the farmer for his product delivered to the mills, prices ranging from \$2 to \$2.39 per bushel.—J. H. G.

Success in Killing Mustard Weed

A solution of only one pound of 2, 4-D in one ton of water (250 gallons) sprayed at a rate of 200 gallons an acre killed all the mustard and yellow rocket in oats at Ithaca where it was tried this year, reports Prof. E. Van Alstine of the agronomy department of Cornell University.

The material was sprayed on the field when the oats were about four or five inches high.

Yellow rocket, also known as winter cress, belongs to the same group of plants as the common mustard so plentiful in oat fields every spring. One difference is that field mustard is an annual plant; living only one season but starting the next spring from seed that lives long in the soil. Yellow rocket also starts from seed soon after the oats are sown in the spring, but does not produce blossoms or seed until the following spring. It lives thru two or more winters until the field is plowed or the yellow rocket pulled.

SEATTLE, WASH.—A ton of dairy feed was sent to Alaska by air freight by the Centennial Flouring Mills Co., to get around the strike of the maritime union. The feed was loaded direct from a Centennial truck to the Cordova Air Line plane.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Minier, Ill.—The Peine Grain Co. shipped its first carload of the 1946 corn crop Oct. 11. It was sold for \$1.85 per bushel on the basis of No. 2 corn.—P. J. P.

Petersburg, Ill.—The immense amount of soybeans being marketed at the McNeil Grain Co.'s elevator has taxed its capacity and Wilbur McNeil, local manager, said Oct. 8 that beans were being trucked to New Holland, where the company has even greater storage capacity.—P. J. P.

Stuttgart, Ark.—The rice crop of Arkansas is now about 50 per cent harvested, according to latest estimates, as of Oct. 24. L. C. Carter, general manager of Arkansas Rice Growers Co-op. Ass'n, stated that the Arkansas rice crop is now about 50 per cent out of the fields, with variations of from 70 to 80 per cent out in some localities, and as low as 15 to 20 per cent in some other localities.—J. H. G.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The Mt. Vernon Milling Co. has opened a new corn market here. Nelson E. Kelley, manager, stated the opening price for No. 2 white corn, the moisture content of which must not exceed 15.5 per cent, will be \$1.75 a bushel. There will be a one-cent discount for each additional one-half per cent moisture content above 15.5 per cent and below 22 per cent. Corn testing 22 percent moisture content will not be purchased.—W. B. C.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The amount of grain stored in Buffalo elevators jumped from 11,458,245 bus. to 16,094,644 bus. in the week ended Monday, a Corn Exchange Report showed. Lake freighters unloaded 4,064,117 bus. at Buffalo elevators during the week. Railroads took 986,808 bus. on to east coast ports. A fleet of canal barges also departed for New York with 64,166 bus. of wheat. It was the third grain shipment of the year on the Barge Canal from Buffalo.—G. E.

Henderson, Ky.—Harvesting western Kentucky and southern Indiana's soy bean crop has begun. Long lines of farm trucks are arriving daily at the Ohio Valley Soy Bean Co-operative mill in this city. About 30,000 bus. of beans are being received daily, officials reported. The mill expects to get over 700,000 bus. of beans for its next year's production of oil and soy bean meal. This will mean approximately \$1,600,000 to the mill patrons.—W. B. C.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The finest quality crop of soybeans, although not the largest crop in yield, harvested in Posey County, is moving to market at substantially increased prices. Farmers elevator, principal buyer of soybeans in Mt. Vernon, advanced the price on beans to \$2.90 per bushel for No. 2 yellows and \$2.70 for No. 2 blacks, an increase of 65c per bushel. Premium payments, above these quotations, also are being made for beans of low moisture content.—W. B. C.

Madras, Ore., Oct. 21.—Jefferson County Baart wheat, which advanced beyond \$2 per bushel almost immediately after harvest, has continued to show further strengthening in price. Immediately following the purchase of a block of Baart wheat grown in the Metolius district by Albert Dremke, by W. R. Cook, veteran buyer, at a price of \$2.145. Mrs. L. H. Irving reported also that she had just purchased grain grown on Agency Plain by Kenneth Dinder for \$2.18 per bushel.—F. K. H.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 24.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended Oct. 17, expressed in bushels: Wheat, except durum, 12,157,065; durum, 183,970; oats, 3,143,652; barley, 1,806,773; rye, 186,540; flaxseed, 118,379; since Aug. 1, with like period a year ago shown in parentheses: Wheat, except durum, 131,704,116 (101,046,057); durum, 4,275,547 (2,099,462); oats, 29,770,239 (2,099,462); barley, 29,195,701 (34,969,499); rye, 3,246,031 (1,788,897); flaxseed, 2,260,076 (3,000,303).—Herbert Marshall, O.B.E., Dominion Statistician.

Janesville, Wis., Oct. 29.—Right now there is a waiting demand for all offerings of buckwheat at the current price basis.—Blodgett's Buckwheat Bulletin.

Stanford, Ill.—Stanley Springer, manager of the Stanford Co-operative Elevator, stated Oct. 12 that the soybean harvest was virtually over. As many as 16,000 bus. a day came to the elevator during the peak of the combining. The company's new concrete storage bin, with 27,500 bus. capacity, was filled on the day Springer gave out his statement.—P. J. P.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Grain interests in Buffalo need approximately 2,000 boxcars to handle a backlog of 3,500,000 bus. of export grain which has piled up in recent weeks as a result of the severe boxcar shortage. As a result of the shortage stocks of grain in store have climbed to 11,458,245 bus. against 9,357,857 the preceding week, a new high for this season of navigation.—G. E. T.

Colchester, Ill.—The Colchester Processing Co. has purchased 150 carloads of soybeans, enough to last for a year's operations. Elevators throughout the section are filled to overflowing with the bumper crop of beans. Construction of the Colchester plant was authorized three years ago for the purpose of having the beans processed within the area where they are grown.—P. J. P.

Winchester, Ind., Oct. 18.—Immediately upon the lifting of the ceiling price on beans the price began its "sky-rocket" course. One evening the beans were bringing \$2.36½ basis 11 per cent moisture and the next morning they jumped to \$2.75 and we heard of trades being made of \$3 per bushel. Soybean meal went to \$90 per ton. We're wondering what the grower who sold beans for \$2.25 was thinking. Approximately three-fourths of the crop has been harvested. At the same time corn was dropping 10c per bushel in three days.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, Exec. V. Pres.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The commercial elevators of Buffalo, which were almost empty a month ago, were in danger of becoming clogged during the week of Oct. 20 before the close of navigation because of the car shortage. This shortage handicapped railroads in shipments of export grains to the Eastern Seaboard. Reports on that date indicated that stocks in store aggregated more than 17,000,000 bus., within 10,000,000 bus. of capacity. In the week ending Oct. 21, the gain in stocks exceeded 5,000,000 bus. At that rate it was predicted that the elevators would be filled to capacity before mid-November, with probably three weeks of shipping remaining, before lake ships tie up for the winter.—P. J. P.

Duluth, Minn.—A recent order by the ODT barring U. S. vessels from carrying Canadian grain, except from Ft. William to Duluth-Superior, has been rescinded. Prohibition against Canadian shipments was said to be necessary because of a shortage of U. S. vessels needed to move grain in this country before winter closes lake navigation. Instead a system of permits will be used. In the past several weeks, Duluth-Superior received 2,300,000 bus. of Canadian barley, which will be re-shipped by rail to maltsters in various points in this country. Duty was paid on all but one cargo. Because of a lack of bulk freighters to transport grain to eastern terminals lake shipping up to Oct. 18 was down to a slow pace. After that conditions eased a bit with more boats reporting for cargoes, estimated movement of 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 bus., but whether this spurt will prove to continue or just a flash in the pan remains to be seen. Lake navigation will come to a close in about a month and a half; after that time all grains must be shipped by rail requiring many cars in order to move any considerable amount at much higher cost. So far on the crop both receipts and shipping volume has been disappointing. A rush of cars promised producing area has not materialized and shipping has lagged. Nevertheless grain stocks which a short time ago were down to a minimum have been built up standing at 24,336,000 bus. Oct. 19 and compares with 31,238,000 held in store same time in 1945.—F. G. C.

RESEARCH on production of synthetic liquid motor fuels from farm residues has moved another step toward final evaluation, with Department of Agriculture scientists starting operation of a new semi-works plant at Peoria, Ill.

Wheat Order Restrictions Amended

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has amended War Food Order 144 to permit (1) the selling of wheat by mixed feed manufacturers, (2) the use of "non-milling" quality wheat in the mixture of grains for sale as an ingredient in the manufacture of mixed feeds, and (3) the unrestricted delivery of flour by a miller to owned or controlled subsidiaries within the over-all 85 per cent restriction on the production of flour for domestic distribution.

These activities had been restricted by WFO 144, as amended. Today's action in removing the restrictions is contained in WFO 144, Amendment 18, effective Oct. 18, 1946.

Growing Importance of Soybean Crop

By WHITNEY EASTMAN, pres. Chemical Division of General Mills, Inc., before American Soybean Ass'n.

It is quite evident that there is a new economic and political philosophy developing in this country in relation to world trade. A growing feeling persists that we should buy from our sister nations the things they can produce cheaper and better than we can in order to balance the world trade ledger. Flaxseed and/or linseed oil may well fit into this category. There are four other countries which are large producers of flaxseed—i.e., Argentina, Russia, India and China. All of these four countries can produce flaxseed much cheaper than we can produce it in the United States. Flaxseed can be grown economically in these countries in competition with other farm crops, whereas, it cannot be grown in competition with other crops in the United States without subsidy, insurance or bonus of one sort or another.

It is a strange agronomic phenomenon that flax should grow as a very clean crop in the other great flaxseed producing areas of the world and yet here in the United States it is probably the most weed-infested of all domestic farm crops. It is without doubt this weed menace that makes flax an unprofitable crop in the United States, and this problem should first be solved if we are to count on flaxseed as an economic oilseed crop in our national pattern. If all the economic factors are counted and evaluated, it might be a lot cheaper for the taxpayer and the consumer if we produce more soybeans and less flaxseed and provide the vehicle for our protective coating materials from the chemical derivatives of soybean oil.

It seems evident—in fact almost conclusive—that the soybean industry is destined to remain our major oilseed industry in the United States. We must, however, develop a national long-range program, giving full recognition to the fact that the soybean crop has a rightful place in our agricultural and national economy. Government, industry and agriculture must join hands in a concerted effort to develop the industry along sound lines, permitting natural economic laws to function unobstructed, and restraining all political or partisan interests from interference with the natural growth of the industry.

We must command our full resources and skills in promoting technological development, scientific research and mechanical invention as a means of broadening the markets for our finished products. The economic pattern of the industry is sound, the broad utility of the products of the industry has been acknowledged, but the future of the industry will be just what we make it.

QUAKER OATS CO. net income increased to \$6,471,051, or \$7.71 a share, in the fiscal year ended June 30 from \$5,401,431, or \$6.16 a share in the preceding year.

British Social Party Taking Over Canadian Wheat Industry

The extraordinary wheat agreement between the labor government of Great Britain and the Canadian government officials violates so many sound rules of economics that it can be understood only as a means adopted by the collectivists who are taking over the industries of Britain to reduce the wheat growers of the Prairie Provinces to the condition of serfdom now imposed on the tillers of the soil in Russia.

A just estimate of the Anglo-Canadian wheat contract was made in the address by Geo. S. Mathieson, president, at the recent annual meeting of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. He said:

The terms of the contract are known to you all and you will agree that it is a unique document. The quantity involved is approximately fifty per cent above the pre-war sales of Canadian wheat to the United Kingdom and it permits the United Kingdom to resell any portion of its purchase at any price even in competition with direct offerings of Canadian wheat to other customer nations. It also gives the United Kingdom the right to call for additional quantities on the same terms and all this at a price at least 50c per bushel below current world values. While it has been generally known for some months that the matter was being discussed the impression existed that the initiative came from the Canadian Government. The idea, however, seemed so unsound economically that it was generally felt that the British with their genius for trading would be slow to fall in line. There seems to be some ground for apparent reluctance on the British side as the idea was first mooted towards the end of last year. It has also been rumored that the British finally consented on the ground that the Canadian effort during the war had been such that the United Kingdom could hardly do anything else but agree. It seems more probable that the plan finally fitted the socialistic ideas of the present British Government, especially since they had gone in for bulk buying of cotton.

However, returning to the contract itself, I think I voice the opinion of all members that it was a distinct breach of faith, contrary to the terms of the Atlantic Charter and to the avowed aims of the United Nations in the direction of international trade to all of which the Canadian Government subscribed.

It puts the stamp of approval on governments in business and is bound to suggest to other nations that they should consider whether or not self interest should require them to adopt a similar line of action in wheat or any other commodity or product.

It brings commerce and economics into the realm of politics and political expediency, and there are not lacking those who suspect that political expediency was the prime motive behind this deal.

IT IS MONOPOLY of the worst type. It places in the hands of a few government officials, no matter how sincere and honest these may be, full power to handle the huge business of Canada from the farmer to the consumer at home and the importer abroad without reference to parliament or the electorate.

In order to make sure of being able to deliver the goods the Government is forced to compel the farmer to deliver his wheat to the government Wheat Board and it denies to the farmer the right to sell it to anyone else which after all is national socialism against which we have been fighting so hard for six years.

It envisages holding back stocks equal to say 50 per cent of the following year's commitments in case a short crop is in sight.

IT PORTENDS CONTROL and compulsory reduction of acreage should surpluses pile up, and the holding back deliveries of wheat from the farm should movement to terminal points get ahead of the export movement.

It generates suspicions among about sixty

other customer nations that this "dumping" of a large portion of Canada's exportable surplus to one customer will affect the price they will be asked to pay, assuming that there is a further surplus.

These sixty or more customer nations will have little or nothing to guide them as to the fairness of the price the government may set. In an open market in which the world trades they know that the price they pay at any time is the actual current price governed by world conditions. It is the only yardstick which so far has been discovered.

Bulk selling in general, however, tends to create a buyer's market in times of normal or abnormal world exportable surpluses. There is only one seller; buyers know this and that the exportable surplus must be sold before another crop arrives. They can therefore be more patient and less competitive in their bids, buying only for immediate needs in the full knowledge that they can get their requirements at any time. This slows up the demand, the surplus is slow in being reduced, and the seller tries to stimulate demand by lowering the price. Acceptance of lower bids suggests a willingness to sell at lower prices still and the merry game goes on.

It cannot be expected that other wheat exporting countries will take quietly this filling up of the heaviest buyer with Canadian wheat. Present urgent need for food in many parts of the world may not take this problem so evident, but the contract has four years to run, and by the time the present urgent demand is filled, aggressive competition by these other wheat exporting countries may cause Canada to lose some if not many of the sixty or more customer nations which she has presently outside of the United Kingdom.

Finally, a deal like this tends over a period to sour relations between buyer and seller as future trend of world prices must favor one or the other.

INDEFENSIBLE.—It is a contract which cannot in honesty be defended on grounds of ethics, economic wisdom, or plain common sense. One wonders at what prices and on what terms our other national resources would be "dumped" if the government did branch out in lumber, pulp, fisheries, minerals or other sources of national wealth.

It would have seemed incredible that such action would happen to this Canada of ours. But it has happened, and until employers and employees, producers and consumers become alive to the threat that it suggests to any form of business enterprise or employment, until an enlightened public opinion is roused at the thought of this tyrannical playing with the livelihood and destinies of Canadian citizens, and makes its voice heard in the council halls of the nation there is nothing to prevent a government from continuing to make a mockery of democracy.

Decontrol of Flour

A petition of the Flour Milling Industry Advisory Committee of the Office of Price Administration to decontrol prices of wheat flour, semolina and farina was denied Oct. 4 by Robert H. Shields, administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration on the ground that, because world import requirements of wheat exceed exportable world supplies by more than 35 per cent, "these products must be considered in short supply."

G. S. Kennedy, vice-chairman of milling industry advisory committee, asserted that department of agriculture wheat statistics do not justify the statement of Robert H. Shields on Oct. 4 in denying flour decontrol plea that world import requirements now exceed exportable world supplies by more than 35 per cent. Mr. Kennedy said the decrease in estimates for world wheat production are off only 39 million bus. from August.

Flour and bread were decontrolled effective at midnight Oct. 23, together with all foods except rice, sugar, molasses and syrups.

Made Draft on Empty Car

Willard Barry, doing business as Weston Feed Mill, is defendant in a suit for \$1,725.59 brought by the Union Pacific Railroad Co., at Lincoln, Neb., alleging Barry ordered a car for shipment of corn to an eastern point and that on arrival at destination the car was found to be empty.

Barry's draft for \$1,491 was paid by the consignee to get possession of the car; and the railroad company reimbursed the consignee, its station agent, apparently, having issued the B/L without looking into the car.

Termination of Controls Over Corn

Immediate termination of controls over purchase and use of corn and other feed grains by feed manufacturers, feeders, food manufacturers, and dry and wet processors, and of all restrictions on distribution and use of protein meal and soybeans, has been announced by the United States Department of Agriculture. Protein meal set-asides also were terminated.

The controls on corn were instituted last April in WFO 145 to conserve supplies of grain, and on protein meal last January in WFO 9 to obtain better distribution and prevent shortages in important livestock feeding areas.

Recent action follows the Department's overall program to discontinue controls on agricultural products as early as possible.

Small Brewers' Quotas of Grain Increased

The United States Department of Agriculture has increased grain quotas of small brewers who use the minimum quota provided for each three-month quota period from 180,000 pounds to 225,000 pounds. Such minimum quotas are also provided for any person desiring to initiate or resume brewing operations.

This action was taken through an amendment to War Food Order 66 which restricts the use of grain by brewers.

For the breweries now in operation, the amendment provides an increase in total grain usage of about 10,000 bus. per month. Although minimum quotas have been a part of the order since it was instituted July 26, 1943, the amendment for the first time proves quotas for persons desiring to initiate or resume brewing operations.

Meeting of Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n

Nearly 200 country grain dealers and grain buyers attended an interesting and instructive meeting at Toledo, O., Sept. 30 at the call of the Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, in the hall of the Board of Trade.

C. S. Latchaw, sec'y of the association, told members he surveyed 40 counties last week and corn crop yields indicate a banner year. The soybean crop will be lighter this year because of acreage decreases on northwest Ohio farms he said, adding that a slump in yield of 5 to 15 bus. an acre is probable.

Samuel L. Rice, Metamora, O., past president of the Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, told the grain and feed dealers that shippers will weather unsettled economic conditions if they avoid long-range contracts and anticipation sales. He predicted dealers would distribute 5,000,000,000 bus. of grain this year throughout the nation.

Other speakers at the meeting included Harry Lee, Ohio Farmers Grain & Supply Co., Fostoria, who discussed Office of Price Administration retail mark-ups on feeds and feed ingredients; Harry Tefft, Toledo, representative of the Association of American Railroads, who said the boxcar shortage probably would become even more acute.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock, Ark.—Harry King Cochran, 57, pres. of H. K. Cochran Co., grain concern, died in St. Vincent's Infirmary Oct. 17.—P. J. P.

Stuttgart, Ark.—Hollice Taylor Edwards, 58, who had been associated with the Arkansas Rice Growers' Co-operative Assn. for a number of years, died Oct. 19.—P. J. P.

Batesville, Ark.—A fire at the Batesville Milling Co. plant Oct. 17 caused a loss estimated at \$13,500. Porter Bone, manager of the company, said 1,600 bus. of corn and 1,200 bus. of oats were destroyed.—P. J. P.

Caraway, Ark.—Louis Jeski, 33, was found smothered to death in a seed house of the Paul Downs Gin, Oct. 18. He had gone to the plant to load cotton seed on a large truck and it is believed that some of the seed became caked around the walls, and when he went into the seed house to push it down, lost his balance and fell into it.—P. J. P.

Stuttgart, Ark.—The Farmers' Elevator Co. elevator and seed cleaning plant has been sold to Ted H. Muller of DeWitt and Percy Oaksmith of Stuttgart, who also operate the Pioneer Seed Farms. This plant is said to have been the first seed cleaning plant built in Arkansas. It has been operated the last two years by a group of farmers with Garland Simpson in charge as manager.—P. J. P.

Dardanelle, Ark.—The Arkansas Valley Feed Mills, Inc., has completed the installation of a farm products dehydrator and has started operations at its local plant. It will be the only completed feed mill and elevator between Little Rock and Fort Smith and the company will be the first in Arkansas to employ the new dehydration process and then use its own dehydration products in the manufacture of the finished feed.—P. J. P.

CALIFORNIA

Holtville, Cal.—Erection of an alfalfa mill in this vicinity is being considered by local hay growers and the Chamber of Commerce. Glen E. Max of Benicia, has indicated interest in the proposed project.

Livermore, Cal.—A spectacular fire Oct. 21 destroyed a grain warehouse, and 70,000 sacks of stored grain, at a loss estimated by the owners of \$350,000. The building, owned by the Independent Warehouse, burned for two hours prior to collapse.—F. K. H.

CANADA

Port Arthur, Ont.—Canada Malting Co. has purchased the Bawlf Grain Co. elevator here for the purpose of establishing an industry for the manufacture and processing of malt. In addition to a storage plant, the elevator will serve as a germination building, kiln and a boiler house.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Alberta Wheat Pool No. 2 elevator at Ballatyne Pier, which has been under lease from the National Harbors Board since 1927, and No. 1 elevator at La-pointe Pier, which Pacific Elevators, Ltd., leased for four years from the board, the elevators capable of storing 3,000,000 bus. of wheat, are idle and empty as a result of failure of the grain firms to obtain new leases on them from the federal government. Lease on the first named plant has just expired while the latter lease ran out July 31.

Winnipeg, Man.—James G. Gardiner, Dominion minister of agriculture, indicated recently the Canadian government may abandon the present subsidy on wheat flour for consumption in Canada within three to six months. The subsidy now amounts to 47½¢ a bushel, representing the difference between the fixed domestic wheat price of \$1.25 a bushel and the basis of the flour ceiling, which is 77½¢ a bushel.

Petersborough, Ont.—The Quaker Oats Co. has signed a contract with the United Packing-house Workers of America (CIO-CCL) providing for wage increases of about 15¢ an hour. The company estimates the new contract will increase its payroll by 21 per cent. The increase is made up of a 3¢-an-hour increase across the board; a 9 per cent raise to maintain take-home pay on a reduction of the work week from 48 to 44 hours; afternoon and night shift bonuses of 3 to 9¢ per hour and a minimum hourly production bonus of 7¢. The contract also provides for pay for eight statutory holidays.

ILLINOIS

Palatine, Ill.—Henry C. Freise, 90, former grain elevator operator, died recently.

Wing, Ill.—We have sold our elevators here and at Odell, Ill.—Valley Grain Co., H. H. Potter, pres.

Meadows, Ill.—The Meadows Grain & Coal Co.'s new elevator, practically completed, is receiving grain.

Mt. Carmel, Ill.—A new high speed cob burner is being built at the Iglehart Bros., Inc.'s elevator.—H. H. H.

Freeburg, Ill.—Carl Bartels, miller at Riechert Mfg. Co., was severely injured by the counterbalance under a sifter.—H. H. H.

Spires (Minonk p. o.) Ill.—Bud Orr of Saunemin has purchased a local elevator and expects to take possession soon.—P. J. P.

Mason City, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Coal Co. has built a large incinerator, complying in every respect with fire insurance requirements.

McDowell (Pontiac p. o.) Ill.—Otto W. Ripsch, 63, manager of the Farmers Elevator, died at his home Sept. 27 after an illness of two years.

Sycamore, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. has received a CPA permit to construct a prefabricated quonset type storage building.

Galva, Ill.—Galva Co-op Grain & Supply Co. recently distributed \$5,000 in patronage dividends to stockholders who delivered grain to the elevator in 1939.

Norris City, Ill.—The Norris City Mills Co. recently completed construction of a modern office and installation of a new scale at its soybean plant.—H. H. H.

Dixon, Ill.—Dixon Mills is remodeling its plant, adding 250,000 bus. storage. Better Methods Industrial Engineering Co. drew the plans and Ryan Const. Co. has the contract.

Buckley, Ill.—Buckley Farmers Grain Co. is now using its new circular concrete grain storage bin, 25 x 70 ft., having a total capacity of 25,200 bus. of grain. J. E. Reeser & Son were the contractors.

Urbana, Ill.—Silver Bros. of Myra Station recently completed their new circular concrete grain storage bin, 25 x 46 ft., having a total capacity of 16,560 bus. of grain. J. E. Reeser & Son were the builders.

Casey, Ill.—The Mid-state Products Co. of Casey reported Oct. 21 that more than 100,000 bus. of soybeans had been received at the elevator during the two weeks' rush period that preceded that date.—P. J. P.

Minonk, Ill.—Daden Rich, 67, retired grain operator and stockman, died Oct. 4 at St. Mary's Hospital in Streator, where he had been a patient since Sept. 30. Death followed a cerebral hemorrhage and pneumonia.

Neoga, Ill.—A. C. Davis & Son of Mattoon are constructing a grain elevator near the Nickel Plate railroad at the south edge of town, which will have a capacity of 10,000 bus. of beans and 5,000 bus. of corn.—P. J. P.

Washington, Ill.—Under the G. I. Training Program Lyle Thomas, who served as a Marine in the Pacific theatre of war, is learning the elevator management business from top to bottom at the Rader Grain Co.'s plant.

Bellflower, Ill.—The Building Service Co., owner of Bellflower's only grain elevator, and the local lumber yard are constructing an office for the two businesses. The structure will be a 50 foot addition. George Sattler is in charge of the business.—P. J. P.

Warsaw, Ill.—Shirley Sharp, 58, grain elevator operator, sustained a broken leg and internal injuries when his car ran over an embankment near Keokuk, Ia., Oct. 10. He was removed to a Keokuk hospital in a serious condition, suffering from shock and injuries.

Island Grove (New Berlin p. o.) Ill.—Walter Roesch is remodeling his Island Grove elevator and installing new machinery. He added a new circular concrete grain storage bin, 25 x 64 ft., with a total capacity of 23,040 bus. of grain. J. E. Reeser & Son were the contractors.

Reynolds, Ill.—Stockholders of the Reynolds Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co. at a recent meeting decided to dispose of the real estate and fixed assets of the firm, which has been in business here for more than 20 years, during most of which time Geo. W. Schiess has been manager.

Paris, Ill.—The management of the Illinois Cereal Mills, through Paul Stone, at a meeting of the Rotary Club here, reaffirmed its plans to rebuild the Paris plant, which was destroyed by fire Sept. 9. This will be contingent upon how soon materials for construction and machinery for equipment become available.—P. J. P.

Mokena, Ill.—Robert Hohenstein and W. Harold Schultdt, owners of the Mokena Grain & Supply Co., have completed repairs on their elevator. An aluminum roof has been put on and the sides have been covered with steel. The work was started last July. The 15,000-bu. elevator is now ready to receive all kinds of grain.

Paw Paw, Ill.—The Co-op. Grain Co. recently razed one of its lumber sheds and erected six coal bins and a moisture tight storage house. The elevator office will be repaired as soon as materials are available, and two new truck scales have been purchased, one to be installed here and the other at the company's elevator at Roxbury.

Scarboro, Ill.—The Scarboro Elevator Co. Elevtr. Co. is defendant in a suit brought by Martin W. Sieberns for the value, \$4,083.71, of corn delivered to the elevator by him as tenant on land owned by Martin G. Sieberns, deceased. Payment was refused because Martin W. failed to show he was sole owner of the corn. The elevator company paid the proceeds to the clerk of the circuit court, for such division as the court may order.

Arthur, Ill.—The Agee Grain Co.'s elevators here were sold by Coy Agee of Maroa to O. L. Wetherell, C. J. Aschermann, S. L. Wetherell and J. E. Pate, a veteran of World War II who will serve as manager. Mr. Agee operated the elevators since last year. His manager, Clyde E. Robb, will be retained for awhile by the new company.

Petersburg, Ill.—The elevator of the McNeil Grain Co., formerly the Junction Grain Co., has been remodeled into a model grain elevator. The metal storage bins each have a capacity of 30,000 bus. of grain. The building has been repaired and given a coat of aluminum paint; the driveway and dump have been modernized and the whole plant overhauled.—P.J.P.

Cissna Park, Ill.—The Kaufman Grain Co., formerly Kaufman Bros., has opened its elevator west of Woodworth on route 49, which was closed during the war. Change of the name followed the recent untimely death of Clyde Kaufman, who with his brother, Calvin, operated as Kaufman Bros. Calvin Kaufman is in charge of the business, and will buy all kinds of grain supplementing the regular grain service by offering farm to market truck service.

Normal, Ill.—The Quaker Oats Co., which had held an option on a 43-acre tract of land in the east edge of Normal where it had planned to erect a grain processing plant, has permitted the option to expire and has announced it has changed its plans and no longer has such a project under consideration. A recent summary of reports of the Quaker Oats Co. reveals that it has acquired elevators at Elliott, Strawn, Risk, Cereal, Gibson City, Harpster, Derby, Chatsworth, Odell and two at Wing Station.—P. J. P.

Cairo, Ill.—Operations at the Hastings Grain Co. were shut down Oct. 11 by a strike of workers only recently organized into a union. The workers struck without presenting a contract to the company for consideration, according to a company official. The company had recognized the union as a bargaining agency but had not made such recognition in writing and this was apparently the reason for the strike, he said. The strike came at a time when there is a heavy movement of grain to the elevator.—P. J. P.

Decatur, Ill.—The A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co. has its modern unloading platform for handling soybeans moved by truck in operation. Soybeans heretofore have been brought in only by rail for processing in the firm's local plants but this year the shortage of freight cars caused country elevator customers to request construction of facilities for unloading from trucks also. An emergency dump has been used pending completion of the new dump. The company expects now to be able to unload a double line of trucks totaling several hundred daily, in addition to unloading some 125 freight cars of soybeans each day.

Leonard (Gilman p. o.), Ill.—Chas. Dexter, 44, manager of the Danforth Farmers Elevator Co.'s local elevator, was seriously injured about 11:30 a. m. Oct. 7 when he fell a distance of 40 ft. from the top of the elevator to the wood bottom of an empty grain bin. He had gone to the top of the elevator to re-adjust a grain spout preparatory to running soybeans into a bin, when a board in the walk above the bin broke, letting him fall into the empty bin. Alone in the elevator, he lay helpless until about a half hour later two farmers drove up to the elevator scales with a load of beans. Not finding Mr. Dexter in his office, they started to look for him, when moans from the bin attracted their attention and they found him. Removed to the Iroquois Hospital at Watseka, it was found he had sustained a compound fracture of the pelvis and possible internal injuries. A paralysis of the lower limbs that followed the accident is clearing, but he is suffering intense pains. He did not lose consciousness at any time.

Fountain Creek (Goodwine p. o.) Ill.—Joe Swing, who has managed the Glen Long elevator for the past four years, has purchased the business. In future the firm will operate as the Swing Elevator, effective Oct. 1. The elevator has a 40,000 bus. storage capacity. Mr. Swing has purchased a large semi-trailer 450 bus. capacity truck and will use it in handling grain. Mr. Swing's son, Marvin, is assisting him in the business.

CHICAGO NOTES

A two-story \$125,000 office building of the soya products division of the Glidden Co. is being built at the firm's plant at 5165 Moffat St.

Bertel Davidsen, 80, a Chicago hay and grain dealer for 25 years before his retirement 15 years ago, died Oct. 10 at Eagle Lake, Fla., where he had been making his home.

Timothy A. O'Sullivan, president of the Kansas City Board of Trade and vice-pres. of Flour Mills of America, Inc., has been admitted to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade.

Directors of the Board of Trade adopted a resolution Oct. 22 fixing the minimum margin on wheat future trades for non-members of 35c per bushel, a reduction of 15c from the previous rate.

At the regular meeting of directors of the Board of Trade Oct. 22 action on the proposal to resume trading in soybeans futures was brought up but action on this matter was also postponed for another week.

John Clifford Curry, 60, of Oak Park, Ill., a member of the Board of Trade since 1916, died Oct. 17 in West Suburban Hospital. He was a partner in A. C. Curry Grain & Seeds, founded in 1891 by his father, the late A. C. Curry.

At the Oct. 22 meeting of the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade action on the proposal to resume trading in soybean futures was further deferred. On the subject of resuming trade in lard futures action was postponed for another week.

At a special meeting yesterday directors of the Chicago Board of Trade voted to close the cotton futures market on Saturday, Oct. 26, 1946. This is for the purpose of conforming with the action of the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges.

On learning that both the New York and the New Orleans Cotton Exchanges would not be open for business the morning of Oct. 19, as a protective measure for the cotton futures on the Chicago Board of Trade Harry C. Schaack, president of the Board, ordered that there be no trading in that commodity during the current session. As of Oct. 18 night the Commodity Exchange authority issued a call upon all clearing members asking for much detailed data with respect to both transactions and open contracts in cotton futures between the close of business Oct. 15 and the close of business Oct. 18, 1946. Among other pieces of information which they are asking for is the name, address and occupation of the owner of each account.

INDIANA

LaOtto, Ind.—The LaOtto Grain Co. has completed a new cob and dust house.—A.E.L.

New Paris, Ind.—Martin's Feed Mills is erecting a new fire resistive office building.—A.E.L.

Tocsin, Ind.—The Tocsin Lumber & Grain Co. has completed a garage and repair shop, size 24x70 ft.—A.E.L.

Carthage, Ind.—The Carthage Grain Co. has started construction of its elevator to replace the one that burned some time ago.

Sheridan, Ind.—The Wallace Grain Co. is installing an additional 75 h.p. hammer mill with new mixer and conveyor.—A.E.L.

Camden, Ind.—The Camden Elevator Co. has remodeled the seed department adding a new addition, new seed cleaner and other equipment.—A.E.L.

Sharpville, Ind.—Ed Montgomery has doubled the storage capacity of the Sharpville Grain Co.'s elevator.

Marion, Ind.—The Grant County Grain Dealers Ass'n. held its monthly meeting at the Cross Roads Cafe, south of Marion, Tuesday evening, Oct. 1.

Ridgeville, Ind.—C. E. Morgan has succeeded J. P. Bright as manager of the Ridgeville Grain Co. Mr. Morgan was formerly assistant manager.—A.E.L.

New Harmony, Ind.—A pea-type cob burner, a modification of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau cob burner, has been built at the Geo. Couch & Sons elevator.—H. H. H.

Rockville, Ind.—Geo. W. Rohm, in the grain business here for over 40 years and formerly the senior partner in Rohm Bros., flour milling and grain firm, died recently.—W.B.C.

Cutler, Ind.—A large metal clad feed warehouse and cob house has been erected by the Farmers Co-operative Co.; a new 75 h.p. hammer mill was installed recently.—A.E.L.

Hemlock, Ind.—Ed Montgomery recently installed a 10,000-bu. storage bin and increased other bins 2,000 bus. at the Hemlock Grain Co.'s Elevator. New machinery has been installed.

Romney, Ind.—W. R. Owens of the Romney Grain Co. recently underwent an operation at the Home Hospital in Lafayette. Claude Hedworth is temporarily in charge of the elevator.

Rensselaer, Ind.—Luther E. Greenwood has succeeded W. G. Beal as manager of the Farmers Grain Co. He has been manager of the W. C. Babcock Grain Co. here for many years.

Whitesville (Crawfordsville R.F.D. 2), Ind.—The Whitesville Grain & Feed Co.'s elevator has been sold by Emery Chase to a Mr. Crawford. He will continue operation of his elevator at Ladoga.

Westfield, Ind.—Goodrich Bros. Co. has installed a 75 h.p. hammer mill and completed many alterations including installation of new electric power and cleaner. F. L. Trimble is manager.—A.E.L.

Coatesville, Ind.—Lewis Hadley, formerly basketball coach at the Union City East Side school, has taken over his new duties at the local grain elevator in which he recently acquired a part interest.

New Richmond, Ind.—The Ray M. Stephenson Feed store and the Sluyter & Aaron Locker plant were destroyed by fire on Oct. 8. The loss was estimated at \$50,000, partly covered by insurance.—W. B. C.

Fortville, Ind.—John R. Pritchard, associated with his father, G. A. Pritchard, in the elevator business since his return from the Army, and Miss Ruth Graham residing near Pendleton, were married recently. They will make their home here.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n., will hold its next dinner meeting at the Fort Wayne Chamber of Commerce, Nov. 11, 7 P.M. Professor Keller Beeson, Purdue University, will be guest speaker.—A.E.L.

Portland, Ind.—Haynes Soy Products, Inc., recently installed eight large steel bins to practically quadruple the storage facilities to 250,000 bus. Each tank is 26 ft. in diameter and 56 ft. high. An overhead conveyor system has been installed for use in putting beans into the bins.

Treaty (Wabash R. F. D.), Ind.—The Wabash County Bureau Co-op. Ass'n's elevator will be completed within 90 days. The elevator, 48,000 bus. storage capacity, replaces the one that burned last December. The rebuilding job was begun in March but has been slowed up because of the material shortage.

Shawneetown, Ind.—The annual Gallatin County festival, discontinued because of the late war, has been resumed. On Corn Day a number of prizes were awarded. Prize corn of all kinds was on exhibit and great interest was displayed by the farmers. It is hoped to give the festival every year.—W. B. C.

Greentown, Ind.—The Greentown Farmers Exchange, formerly the Kimmel Elevator, which has been rebuilt, opened for business Oct. 1. Harry Horsburgh of Medina County, O., leased the house. Mr. Horsburgh is an ex-navy man and previously was a soybean buyer for the Glidden Co. The elevator has been completely rebuilt since the fire last March. About Oct. 15 the plant will be ready for custom mixing and grinding with a complete line of Glidden concentrates.

Hammond, Ind.—The Indiana Farm Bureau has purchased Chapin & Co.'s holdings, including stock, five warehouses on the site of the feed mill, office building and elevator. While the deal was consummated Oct. 5, I. H. Hull, co-operative association president, announced Chapin & Co. would continue filling back orders for feed during the following 30 days after which the co-operative would take over management of the feed mill business. Chapin & Co. will continue operation of its warehouse business indefinitely, according to Mrs. Katherine Byers, feed mill manager for the past three years following the death of her father, Geo. W. Chapin. She will continue manager of the warehouse business. Fred Green, manager of the Farm Bureau Milling Co. which has been leasing part of the Chapin property, will become plant manager for the entire enterprise when the co-operative takes over. The local mill is the second purchased by the co-operative in the past year, a mill at Lafayette having been bot previously.

INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

Robt. B. McConnel, 80, who for many years was engaged in the grain commission business in the local market, and also served as treasurer of the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n for several years, died Sept. 29 at the home of a daughter in Detroit, Mich.

Applications for membership in the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n have been received from Moffit Elvtr. Co., Union City; Master Feed & Supply Co., Tipton; Knowles & Sons, Judyville; Prather Grain Co., Rileyburg; Lynn Elvtr. & Supply Co., Lynn, Ind.; A. K. Zinn & Co., Battle Creek, Mich.; Karr Feed Service Co., Columbus, O.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

When the Indiana Legislature convenes early in January, 1947, state tax commissions will endeavor to discover new sources of taxation. The Indiana State Trade Executives Ass'n, of which group the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n is a member, has employed the services of a tax analyst to be available to its affiliated retail associations until the legislature closes. All plans for increased taxes proposed will be studied closely.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

All of Indiana's on-the-job Training Programs under the GI Bill of Rights are to be re-examined by the State Department of Veteran Affairs, says R. F. Robinson, educational director of the Department. Such programs as do not fully comply with the new Federal regulations will be cancelled before Jan. 1. One change in Public Law 679 provides that earnings of single veterans with dependents must not exceed \$200 per month. Another change is that the training programs must not exceed 2 years in duration.

IOWA

Wellsburg, Ia.—The Snittjer Grain Co.'s new elevator started operation Oct. 7.

Oakland, Ia.—The Oakland Elevator is installing a new 45-ft. deck Fairbanks-Morse Scale.

Macedonia, Ia.—Geo. A. Stevens, 82, retired manager of the Macedonia Grain & Lumber Co., died recently in an Omaha hospital.

Everly, Ia.—The Hunting Elvtr. Co. has purchased all of the government steel bins north of town and moved them to a vacant lot near the elevator, thus increasing its storage facilities to 80,000 bus.

Fort Madison, Ia.—Harold D. Horn has purchased the entire interest of Frank D. Potts in the Pen City Feed & Supply Co.

Stout, Ia.—The K. W. Brandt elevator was broken into the night of Oct. 3, and \$5 in cash taken from the safe and a table radio.

Bennett, Ia.—J. H. Phelps, 88, for over 60 years in the grain business, a part of the time here before retiring, died recently at his home in Tipton.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Chas. E. Kimball, 87, one of the founders of the Kimball Bros. Elvtr. Co. here, died Oct. 1 at Los Angeles, Cal., where he had resided since 1924.

Inwood, Ia.—The new foundation for the Farmers Co-op. Grain Ass'n's elevator is near completion and the elevator purchased at Alford will be moved to the local site.

Clarinda, Ia.—Scales and other equipment for the Rickel Grain Co. who will build an elevator here next spring, have been received here and will be stored pending that time.

Clarinda, Ia.—Joe Van Buskirk of Van Buskirk Grain & Coal Co., recently purchased an elevator at Bingham and is moving it here to the site where the old roundhouse formerly stood.

Clinton, Ia.—The Model Roller Mills' plant was damaged by fire recently. Building and machinery suffered damage estimated at \$10,000 and the mill will be out of operation until repairs are made.

Reinbeck, Ia.—The L. C. Bolson Feed Co. is building four concrete bins, with storage capacity over 40,000 bus. for corn and oats. The bins will be 16 ft. circumference and 60 ft. high with 40 ft. square base.

Cedar Point, Ia.—L. J. Dennis & Son are enlarging their elevator office; and a cupola in which a dust collector has been installed has been built above the grinding room. A new hammer mill has been added to the grinding facilities.

Hamburg, Ia.—The Reid Elvtr. Co. has raised its 35,000-bu. popcorn storage crib to a height above high water and placed a new foundation under it. The original concrete floor was left in place and a portable conveyor is being installed. The crib is 200 ft. long and 12 ft. wide, with a driveway thru the middle with overhead storage bins. The company's elevator is being enlarged, storage capacity increased from 15,000 bus. to 25,000 bus. The building was made 8 ft. wider and 12 ft. higher.

Buchanan, Ia.—James Stafford of Tipton has purchased the local elevator building, which will be operated in connection with the Johnson hatchery at Tipton. The elevator will be used for storage, with farmers of the community privileged to use the elevator scale.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The Borden Co. has completed its 300,000-bu. soybean storage elevator, located on a 15-acre site adjoining Highway 5 and a railroad spur on the outskirts of the city. Francis J. Hanson, formerly with the Plymouth Processing Co. and General Mills, has been named manager.

LeGrand, Ia.—A frame building owned by the LeGrand Elvtr. Co. burned recently, flames fanned by a brisk west wind spreading to the company's office adjoining. The elevator itself, of fireproof construction, was not damaged and Carl Tow, official of the company, stated grain stored there suffered little damage.

Walcott, Ia.—The grain firm of Stockdale & Maack Co. with headquarters here, has been dissolved. J. E. Stockdale, a son of the founder, will operate the elevator at Cloverdale, Ia., along with his other elevators in northwest Iowa. Louis Mack and his son Rolland will operate the subterminal elevator here.

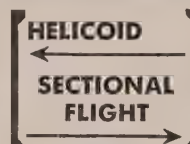
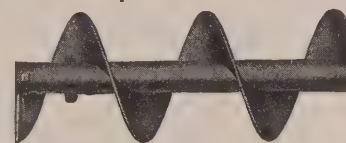
Hancock, Ia.—The P. & G. Elevator, operated for the past several years by Max Green and S. V. Pleak of Oakland, has been sold to Max Bates of Kansas City, Mo., and Jerome Taylor. It will be operated as the Bates-Taylor Elevator with Austin H. Gress as manager. Mr. Bates is the owner of a line of elevators in the mid-west.

Webster City, Ia.—The newly formed Webster City Mill & Elvtr. Co. has opened for business at the site of the former I. C. elevator, and is buying soybeans and grains. A new mill is under construction and considerable remodeling has been undertaken at the elevator. New Howell machinery is being installed. When the mill is completed custom grinding, mixing and feed manufacturing will be done.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Iowa Feed Co. has leased 8,572 square feet of floor space in Building 13 at the Des Moines Ordnance Plant, to be used to store fish meal and other stock feed. The company has been permitted to occupy the space prior to the award with an interim permit because of seasonal urgency. The lease runs to Dec. 1, 1946, and after that the space will be rented to the feed company on a month-to-month basis at \$214 a month.—P. J. P.

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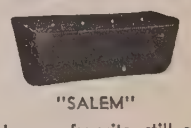
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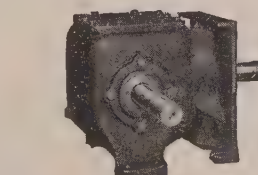
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Centerville, Ia.—Vincent J. Kearney has been appointed branch manager of Pillsbury Mills' Feed and Soy division here, succeeding Matt Amey, Jr., transferred to Lima, O. Mr. Kearney formerly was a member of the division's purchasing department at Clinton. Mr. Kearney will be in charge of the company's Feed and Soy division operations here which includes a commercial feed plant to which extensive additions that more than double the storage capacity of the local plant have just been added.

Clear Lake, Ia.—W. H. Hubbard of the Hubbard Grain Co. is retiring from active business at the age of 70 after 45 years of operating country elevators in northern Iowa. He writes that he has sold all of his elevators preparatory to embarking on his well earned vacation. Altho withdrawing from active participation in the grain business, Mr. Hubbard will continue to follow with interest the various news and activities of the grain trade, and writes with the renewal of his subscription to the Journal: "I do enjoy reading the Grain & Feed Journal for which I have been a subscriber for over 38 years."

Hubbard, Ia.—Four petitions have been filed in the office of County Clerk asking judgments against the Hubbard soybean mill for varying amounts alleged to be due on contracts to buy, store and handle soybeans for sale and delivery. The plaintiffs and amount of judgment asked are: Sarah Alice Mabie, executrix of the estate of G. D. Mabie, deceased, of Whitten, asking \$3,530, with interest and costs to Feb. 21, 1946; George Potgeter, Wellsburg, \$4,448.25, with interest to May 15, 1946; the Potgeter Grain Co., Ellsworth, and other points, asking judgment on two counts; \$2,930.21 with interest to May 6, 1946, not computed, and \$3,741.22 with interest to April 6, 1946, not computed.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Construction of a Richardson Car Dump capable of tipping an 80-ton carload of grain on end will be completed at the Omaha Elvtr. Co. elevator by March 1, company officials announced. The \$250,000 project will permit the unloading of six to eight cars of grain an hour, Vince Blum, elevator superintendent, stated. The project includes building a new 25,000-bu. an hour elevating leg, other conveyors and bins at the 2,500,000-bu. elevator. John S. Metcalf Co. has the contract. Preparation of the 70 ft. x 35 ft. and 20 ft. deep pit was made more hazardous by the presence of quicksand, necessitating constant use of pumps and bracing. A 50-ton elevating platform truck scale, deck 45 ft. long, also is being installed.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—Representatives of 39 north central Iowa co-operative elevators belonging to the Boone Valley Co-operative Processing Ass'n met here in annual session recently when the following were elected officers of the executive board for the coming year: Albert Koolhof, Highview, pres.; Ralph Olson, Ellsworth, vice-pres.; D. E. Blake, Woolstock, sec'y-treas.; G. I.enschoter, Whittemore; M. K. Frey, Eagle Grove; Floyd Erickson, Stanhope, and Magnus Hansen, Goldfield. Elected to the advisory board were Dave Hunter, Webster City, and John W. Anderson, Iowa Falls. The co-op's local plant processed 475,993 bus. of soybeans, and produced 445 carloads of meal and 67 tank cars of oil, having a value of \$1,188,373, Ed Olson, manager of the co-operative, announced. A new department was added this year for the manufacture of Co-op. Open Formula Feed. Its sales amounted to \$210,653. Savings made and allocated to the members totalled \$114,223.

Hubbard, Ia.—The Hubbard soybean mill has been purchased by W. J. Hershberger and Forest Miller, both of Omaha, Neb. It will be known as the Hubbard Soybean Mill, Inc. Lee Hershberger, the present manager, will continue in that capacity. The new owners shut down the plant for a few days to install a new 100-h.p. boiler and make other minor changes.

KANSAS

Great Bend, Kan.—Leo Button has added a 50 x 70 ft. brick warehouse to his alfalfa mill.

Everest, Kan.—The F. H. Geiger Grain & Feed Co. is building a new feed room.—P. J. P.

Atchison, Kan.—Walter A. Moore has been named manager of the local Pillsbury Mills' plant.—A. M. M.

Sharon Springs, Kan.—Victory Ochs will build a \$34,000 elevator, approval having been given by C.P.A.—G.M.H.

McCune, Kan.—Dick Parsons is new manager of the Farmers Elevator, succeeding Sherman Roseberry, who resigned recently.

Coldwater, Kan.—Construction of an \$80,000 elevator for the Comanche Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. has been approved by C.P.A.—G.M.H.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Jack Stevens has opened the Jack Stevens Grain Co. office here. He formerly was a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade.

LaCrosse, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Mercantile & Elvtr. Co. will build an elevator, to cost about \$20,000. C.P.A. approval has been granted.—G.M.H.

McPherson, Kan.—The Wall Rogalsky Milling Co., 400 N. Main, will build a concrete block structure at the mill, to be used as a motor house.—G. M. H.

Junction City, Kan.—Carl Steele, general superintendent of the Junction City Milling Co., recently resigned and Geo. Yarbough has been appointed in his place.

Topeka, Kan.—Frank Geoffroy, 61, manager of Unlisted Securities Department of B. C. Christopher Grain Co. here, died unexpectedly on Oct. 14 at his home.—G. M. H.

Topeka, Kan.—C. A. Erickson, local sales representative for General Mills, has been named public relations agent for the corporation in Topeka and the surrounding area.—G. M. H.

Morrill, Kan.—Thieves who broke into the Ish Grain Elevator Oct. 17 knocked off the combination on the safe but were not able to get the safe open. Nothing was taken.—P. J. P.

Hays, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator recently obtained permission from the CPA to build a 200,000-bu. reinforced concrete elevator. Work will start about the middle of November.—G.M.H.

Greensburg, Kan.—Robert Bailey, 82, a retired Kansas grain man who formerly conducted a grain elevator here died Oct. 13 at his home in Garden City, Kan., where he had resided for 11 years.—G. M. H.

Wilson, Kan.—Harold Urbanek, formerly of Wilson, is new manager of the Russell Milling Co., a subsidiary of the Rodney Milling Co. of Kansas City. He succeeds C. E. Carlson who resigned to enter business in Lindsborg.

Seneca, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator was broken into recently by thieves who broke off the combination of the safe and took valuable papers, including insurance papers, other items from the safe and a small amount of cash, and checks left in the cash box. Andrew Haverkamp is manager.—G. M. H.

Walnut Creek, Kan.—Tom Boyd is new assistant manager of the Walnut Creek Milling Co.

Wichita, Kan.—Moore Grain, Inc., has become affiliated with Soy-Rich Products, Inc., thru the purchase of additional common stock resulting from an increase in capitalization of the latter firm. Ralph S. Moore, pres. and managing officer of Moore Grain, Inc., assumed the management of Soy-Products, Inc., on Oct. 1.

Oneida, Kan.—The office of the Oneida Elevator was entered by burglars recently who came through a basement window. The safe weighing about 900 lbs. had been pulled from the wall and turned on its back on sacks of feed, and the combination knocked off. Some money was missing. Records had not been disturbed.—G. M. H.

Baileyville, Kan.—The Baileyville Grain Co.'s elevator was entered and robbed recently, the thieves opening the safe and escaping with about \$150 in cash and a number of checks, one for \$1,800. Entrance was gained thru a window after the window screen had been cut, the window broken and the lock opened, Ray Macke, manager, reported.

Manhattan, Kan.—Harry L. Cissna, formerly of Lincoln, Neb., and president of the newly organized Eureka Alfalfa Co., Inc., stated the company will have its plant in operation in October. A Quonset metal building 40 x 125 ft., 25 ft. high, has been built to house the plant and other buildings for office and warehouse will be erected as soon as possible.

Galva, Kan.—The A. L. Flook Grain Co.'s elevator was broken into recently, the cash register smashed and about \$70 in cash stolen. A small peice was cut from the front door and the night lock opened to gain entrance. The Unruh Feed Mill located on U. S. 50 N, just south of here, was entered the same night, the cash drawer pried open and about \$5 in cash taken.

Great Bend, Kan.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has been given a permit to construct an 85,000-bu. elevator, to cost approximately \$35,000, Herb Shellenberger, manager, announced. The new elevator will be built in 1947 on the site of the old elevator and warehouse which will be razed. The added space will give the firm about 860,000 bus. storage capacity.—G. M. H.

Manter, Kan.—The old Weaver Elevator was leased here recently by the Johnson Co-operative Grain Co. who is putting the elevator in operation until the company can build a new one. As soon as word got out that the elevator was open, a brisk movement of wheat was recorded. Plans are now complete for construction of an elevator by the firm, according to Harold O. Wales, manager.—G.M.H.

Hutchinson, Kan.—New members recently enrolled in the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n. include the following: Henry Heglar, Marysville; Replogle Grain Co., Russell, p. o. Waldron; Thomson Soya Mill, Hiawatha; Golden Belt Co-op. Elvtr., Ellis; Andale Farmers Co-operative Co., Andale; Roy Mills Grain & Feed, Bucklin; E. L. Addington & Sons, Elkhart; The Co-operative Exchange, Arlington; O-K Co-operative Grain & Mercantile Co., Kiowa; Hensley Oil & Feeds, Burrton; Blue Mound Elvtr. Co., Blue Mound, Kan.—O. E. Case, sec'y.

Herington, Kan.—Work has been finished at the Continental Grain Co., permitting the operation of a new feed grinder and 1-ton mixer installation. The grinder, driven by a new 50-h.p. electric motor, has a capacity of 240 bus. of cow feed per hour, and of poultry feed grind, an output of 200 bus. per hour. It will produce all grinds from flour on up to the coarsest of grinds. Construction permits the grain to be dumped from the truck into the elevator dump, then elevated into a bin from which it proceeds by gravity into the grinder, then blown up a conduit into another bin, and from where it moves into mixing machine or truck. George Haefner is manager.—G.M.H.

KEN CLARK GRAIN CO.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

CONSIGNMENTS

SERVICE

GRAIN MERCHANTS

SATISFACTION

Great Bend, Kan.—Clarence McDannald, 50, assistant foreman at the Walnut Creek Milling Co., lost his left leg at the hip in an accident at the mill recently. The leg was severed when McDannald stepped into the horizontal screw conveyor located in the pit of the grain elevator. He had gone to the conveyor compartment on the ground floor to shut off the flow of wheat and knocked off the lid while jumping over the conveyor. He pulled himself out of the elevators so that his cries for help could be heard over the noise of the machinery. Mr. McDannald is a veteran of the First World war.—G. M. H.

Wamego, Kan.—Fire originating from a stove that overheated the insulation on the walls of the building caused a heavy loss to the Seymour Produce & Cold Storage plant here the morning of Oct. 16. The fire gutted the interior of the office, part of the cream room, and also the poultry and feed room before firemen could get the blaze under control. Some of the feed was carried out of the building. The 600 lockers, which were built within solid walls of concrete, were undamaged. Fire trucks from Manhattan, Fort Riley and Belvue assisted the Wamego fire department in bringing the blaze under control. W. E. Noller, manager, said no estimate of the damage could be made immediately.—G. M. H.

Oketo, Kan.—The old gravity grain building, one of the county's oldest landmarks and said to be the only grain elevator of its kind in the United States, was taken down recently. Now owned by Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., Kansas City, grain brokers, the material from the building will be used to build a corn crib and coal bins at the company's two elevators along the railway track. The elevator was built in 1888 on the bank of the Big Blue River far above the track; spouts from the bins ran down the hillside along the right-of-way and connected with boxcars on the siding. No machinery was needed in the elevator. It was purchased in the twenties by the Oketo Milling Co., which sold it to E. E. Affholder who later sold it to Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co.—G. M. H.

Marietta, Kan.—Elevator men in the Marshall-Nemaha Counties area are becoming aroused at the series of elevator robberies which have been occurring recently. The latest depredation is that of burglars breaking in at the Marietta Stock & Grain Co., gaining entrance by shooting the lock off the door. They knocked off the lock and combination of the safe, escaping with approximately \$75 in cash, in addition to notes and bonds valued at \$2,500. Similar tactics were used in other near by elevator robberies. "They are professionals, there can be no doubt about that," Henry Howell, manager, declared. After hammering the lock off the safe, the thieves were unable to get the money, he said, so they hammered the safe to pieces with a sledge hammer, before employing a wire probe to release the combination. Mr. Howell announced that he is paying a \$50 reward to the person or persons returning his notes, debit memoranda, and other valuables stolen. An investigation is now in progress by Sheriff Chas. A. Anderson, and the Kansas Bureau of Investigation. Investigators also are looking into two break-ins in Nemaha County which occurred the same night when currency and valuable papers were stolen from the Farmers Elevator of Seneca and the Oneida elevator.—G.M.H.

KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—The Louisville Soy Products Co.'s plant will be expanded one third at an expenditure of \$30,000 for new machinery which will increase the plant's processing capacity to 100 tons of beans daily. It is expected that installation of new equipment can be completed early in 1947.

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge, La.—Seventy-five employees of the Baton Rouge Rice Mill went on strike Oct. 16. Negotiations for a contract with the firm begun 10 days before had made no progress in reconciling the company's offer with union demands for higher wages, a closed shop, recognition of seniority to veterans who returned to employment after their service in the armed forces, union officials said.—P.J.P.

MICHIGAN

Reed City, Mich.—The Kent Elevator recently installed a new seed cleaner.

Saline, Mich.—The Ford Motor Co. has sold its local soybean processing plant to Soybrands, Inc.

Dearborn, Mich.—The Ford Motor Co. is converting for other uses its soybean mill at the big Rouge plant.

Prescott, Mich.—The Hughes Grain Elevator was broken into recently; \$109 in cash and personal papers were stolen.

Iona, Mich.—The Jonathan Hale & Sons' building was damaged recently when lightning struck wiring and the charge followed wiring into the structure.

Deckerville, Mich.—Clarence Cranna, manager of the local branch elevator of the Michigan Bean Co., has been transferred to Chesaning and Henry Schillings, Freeland, succeeds him here. Mr. Schillings has had 11 years' experience as elevator manager in Freeland.

Elkton, Mich.—A 48 x 120 ft. storage warehouse and a two-story addition to house the electric eye machines and new automatic scale being constructed at the Elkton Elvtr. Co.'s plant, are near completion. Ira Faist, manager, said the company will pack beans in packages ready for sale. It is planned to operate the bean packaging department 24 hrs. a day.

Cedar Springs, Mich.—Remer's Elevator celebrated the 60th anniversary of the founding of the business Oct. 1. Ernest A. Remer established the elevator in 1886, and three generations of the family have been represented in the business. Celebrating the occasion D. J. Remer and his son, Robert, entertained their employees at a dinner at McCoy's Cedar Cafe.

MINNESOTA

Rochester, Minn.—Earl Stanton, of Mayfield, has become associated with V. F. Sunwall in the Rochester Feed & Supply Co., Inc.

Luverne, Minn.—The Hubbard & Palmer Co. has sold its local elevator to the Nielsen Grain Co. of St. Joseph, Mo.—A.M.M.

Blomington, Minn.—Lawrence G. Campbell, 84, pioneer miller, who owned and operated the Campbell Feed Mills for the past decade, died Oct. 19.

Milan, Minn.—W. H. Ryan recently sold the Milan Grain & Supply Co. elevator to Glenn A. Diggins who took possession Oct. 1. Mr. Diggins for the past 15 years has been manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Hazel Run.

Fairfax, Minn.—The Pacific Grain Co. has built a 14 x 50 ft. addition to its elevator. A concrete driveway has been built and a new electric truck and trailer lift, grinder and mixer have been installed. Sylvester Frank is manager.

Lyle, Minn.—V. W. Welp, recently discharged from the army, has purchased the grain elevator from Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Heard and is in possession of the business. His father owns an elevator at Haverhill, Ia., where he assisted, later buying one at Carroll, Ia., which he sold to the Milligan Elvtr. Co. when he entered military service.

Georgetown, Minn.—William L. Johnson, 39, manager of Farmers Elevator, died Oct. 15 in a Moorhead hospital of shock and injuries sustained about eight hours earlier when he was caught between two boxcars being coupled on a siding here. Johnson apparently stepped between two cars as a train crew was about to connect the cars. Mr. Johnson was born in Hillsboro, N. D., and lived on a farm there until 1938, when he moved to Georgetown. He managed the Peavey elevator here two years and had been manager of Farmers elevator four years.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

J. C. Cumming has been appointed manager of the Pillsbury Mills' local plant.—A. M. M.

M. A. Lehman, with Pillsbury Mills since 1900, has retired as vice-pres. in charge of manufacturing. He will continue as a member of the board of directors. His son, Paige Lehman, has succeeded him as vice-pres.—A.M.M.

GRAIN FUMIGATION FACTS

An Informative Series of Questions and Answers
on Treating, Insect and Grain Handling Problems



Anyone wishing more detailed information on this or other subjects related to grain fumigation is invited to write us. Questioners will not be subjected to sales arguments, but will receive honest answers within the limits of our information.

No. 36 How do insects breathe?

Through small openings (spiracles) on each side of the body which lead to an elaborate system of air tubes branching to all parts of the body. Many insects can close off this breathing system by means of muscular organs near the spiracles. This probably accounts for their ability to survive appreciable gas concentrations for limited periods.

THE Weevil-Cide COMPANY
THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT
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KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Northern Oats Co., which sold its local mill a year ago to General Mills, Inc., is liquidating and winding up its affairs.

Shreve M. Archer, recently re-elected president of the board of directors of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., at the annual meeting announced a \$5,000,000 expansion plan, exclusive of plans for additions and improvements already under consideration, would be engaged in by the company. Included will be construction of a modern extraction plant for processing of vegetable seeds here as soon as materials are available.

Minneapolis Grain Exchange is the name the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce will be known by in future. By a vote of 268 to 5, the membership voted for the change of name, and the board of directors in session Oct. 14 designated Jan. 1, 1947, as the effective date. The intervening period is being used to dispose of legal formalities and to conduct an extensive publicity campaign to acquaint the public with the new name as well as those directly concerned with the change.

MISSOURI

Lexington, Mo.—Plans for the construction of a grain elevator here by William G. Calvert, of Richmond, Mo., were approved recently by the C. P. A. office in Kansas City. The new elevator will cost approximately \$30,000.—G. M. H.

Bosworth, Mo.—The Bosworth Grain & Feed Co. has been incorporated by A. H. Myers and R. A. Wood of Kansas City with Ralph Gorman of Bosworth, with \$25,000 authorized capital stock, to engage in the grain and feed business.—E. W. F.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Even tho government controls have been removed, a few jokers are still bobbing up for manufacturers of grain products, William Campfield, general manager of the Jersey Cereal Co., has pointed out. The firm can use only 85 per cent of the wheat it used last year. As a result one of its departments is shut down because there is not enough wheat to operate it. The firm had planned to employ more of the returning service men but is unable to increase its personnel because of the restrictions. Campfield said that last year the plant was packing K rations and regular operations were below normal.—P. J. P.

Kennett, Mo.—The Hemphill Soy Products Co. has added another expeller, making a three expeller mill, increasing the capacity to 80 tons a day. Storage capacity has been increased by construction of a concrete storage building of 150,000 bus. capacity.

Louisiana, Mo.—The M. F. A. Central Co-operative Elevator Ass'n bought the grain elevator at Pike Station from the Pike Grain Co. and the plant went into operation the early part of October. The Pike elevator has a capacity of 10,000 bus.—P. J. P.

Eldon, Mo.—J. Ross Lightfoot and Lloyd Sloan of Pleasant Hill, Mo., have purchased the feed and other businesses of George Evans, who has been in business here for 18 years. It includes the two places operated in Eldon and one at Olean under the name of the Evans Feed & Produce Co.—P.J.P.

California, Mo.—The Kuhlmann-Meyer Mill has been purchased by the McVeigh Co. of Kansas City from the Kuhlmanns of this city. The Kansas City firm expects to ship the mill's products to Europe, South America and the Philippines as soon as the government restrictions are lifted. McVeigh Co. also owns the Holden Mill and plans to acquire other milling properties. The Kuhlmanns will continue to operate the local mill for the new owner.—P. J. P.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

H. M. Adams, Allan Q. Moore and Ferdinand Leval have been elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade.

John Riederer, 76, who operated the Slater (Mo.) Mill & Elevator Co. for many years after which he moved to Kansas City where he was a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, died Oct. 14 at a Los Angeles, Cal., hospital.—G. M. H.

Henry H. Cate, formerly executive vice-pres. of Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Co., Dallas, Tex., and associates have acquired stock control of Flour Mills of America, Inc., Kansas City. Cate has been elected president, succeeding E. P. Mitchell. In addition J. L. Hamon of Hamon & Cox, independent oil operators in the southwest, and Thomas B. Egan, Philadelphia attorney, have been elected directors, succeeding John McLaughlin of New York and Arthur L. Mullergren, Kansas City, Kan. Flour Mills of America Inc., was formed under that name in 1926 as a Delaware corporation, and became a Maryland corporation in 1941. Its history dates back to 1869, when the Hoffman Mills, first a 1-stone buhr water power plant, was formed at Enterprise, Kan., by Christian Hoffman. The Hoffman Mills was the beginning of an organization formed in 1912 as the Kansas Flour Mills Co., which represented a merger of a group of Kansas mills. At the close of the fiscal year on May 31, Flour Mills had total assets of \$5,134,946.—E. W. F.

The Norris Grain Co. has consummated the purchase of 28 Robinson Elevator Co.'s elevators from Harry L. Robinson, comprising a group of country stations in Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska, Roy O. McKenna, vice-pres. and general manager of the Norris Grain Co., announced. Mr. Robinson is withdrawing from the country elevator business but is continuing the ownership and operation of the company's terminal house of 1,100,000 bus. capacity at Topeka, Kan. The corporate name of the operating company is Kansas Elevator Co. With the addition of the Robinson elevators the Norris Grain Co. now owns a total of 52 country elevators located in Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska. The 28 stations, long operated by Harry L. Robinson and associates, vary from 10,000 to 70,000 bus. capacity, and have a total storage capacity of 505,000 bus., giving the Norris Grain Co. somewhat more than 1,050,000 bus. storage capacity in the interior. The company owns also the Norris Elevator of 2,800,000 bus. here, and operates under lease the Burlington elevator in North Kansas City, Mo., of 2,500,000 bus. Ernest S. Mellor is in charge of country elevator operations of the company.

NEBRASKA

Sutton, Neb.—The Sutton Co-op. has installed a new 45 ft. deck scale at its elevator.

Sutton, Neb.—F. L. Gray has replaced K. H. Clark as manager at Bixby Non-Stock Co-op. Co.

Louisville, Neb.—A new heavy duty truck scale with concrete deck has been installed at the remodeled Farmers Elevator.

Wisner, Neb.—Harold Thomsen, employed at the Farmers Elevator, suffered a badly bruised finger when closing an endgate on a truck.

Columbus, Neb.—Plans are under consideration for removal of the Al Fa Meal Co.'s plant from its present location near the viaduct, to the industrial tract northeast of the city.

Mitchell, Neb.—Herb Lewandowski, employee of the Mitchell Elevator, who had his right hand severely injured when his jacket caught in the scroll of a barley roller Sept. 9, is about well.

Crete, Neb.—Chas Sedlacek, arrested and charged with breaking into the Crete Mills' plant the night of Sept. 26, and attempting to steal grain and empty sacks, had his preliminary hearing Oct. 8.

Weston, Neb.—Frank J. Dolezal, 41, for many years manager of the Weston Grain & Stock Co. until failing health caused him to resign his position, died at the St. Elizabeth Hospital in Lincoln, Neb.

Culbertson, Neb.—The three Quonset hut type buildings for the Frenchman Valley Mills, Inc.'s alfalfa dehydration plant are ready for occupancy, and the plant is expected to go into limited operation soon.

Aurora, Neb.—The Phillips Grain Co.'s office was entered by burglars recently, who knocked the combination off the safe and escaped with \$150 in cash and \$93 in checks, Fay H. Chamber, manager, reported.

Cairo, Neb.—The Ingalls-Turner Grain Co. is building an addition to the elevator that will give an additional 5,000 bus. grain capacity. The structure is being built with old materials due to the lumber shortage.

Omaha, Neb.—Omaha Grain Exchange issued the following statement of change, effective Oct. 21: A commission charge for selling oats is one per cent of the selling price with a maximum of 1½¢ per bushel and a minimum of ¾¢ per bushel.

Burwell, Neb.—The Burwell Grain & Feed Co. is constructing a 24 x 114 ft. building to house feed mixing equipment and seed cleaning machinery. New equipment is being installed and the elevator driveway widened 2 ft. N. G. Sheffer is manager of the elevator.

Gering, Neb.—After a search of western Nebraska elevators by Banner County officers, Harry Haverick, local trucker, was apprehended and held for the theft of two loads of barley from Banner County farmers. He pleaded not guilty and was bound over to the district court.

Scottsbluff, Neb.—The Platte Valley Feed Milling Co. owned by Harry Nelson has been leased by Edwin S. Miller, who has taken over its operation. Mr. Miller is the son of Max A. Miller, retired cereal manufacturer at Omaha, and has recently been discharged from the army.

Hartington, Neb.—W. C. Swanson of the Farmers Elevator of Wayne, Neb., recently purchased the local Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co., and took possession Oct. 15. Rude Jenny, who has managed the business for many years, will continue in that capacity for Mr. Swanson.

Hebron, Neb.—The Maple Feed & Grain Co.'s office was entered by burglars recently who carried off the safe which contained about \$150 in cash and checks and valuable papers. The safe was found the following day in a wheat field. It had been broken open and the money taken but the checks and papers were intact.



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TRANSIT
GRAIN COMPANY

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Wayne, Neb.—Fred Gildersleeve has succeeded Robert Addy as manager of the Dorr Feed Mill.

Lincoln, Neb.—Construction of grain elevators in Omaha and other Missouri River towns for water-borne freight is one of the benefits of the Missouri Valley development plan, the Nebraska Farmers Co-op. conference here was told by Lt. Col. Stanley G. Reife, executive officer of the corps of engineers of the Missouri River Division.

Curtis, Neb.—The Fuller Grain Co. of Kansas City, owner of the Curtis Grain Co., has purchased the Curtis mill, an ice house and the residence property near the elevator, H. D. Bevan, manager, announced. Mr. Bevan stated the mill will be remodeled and feed grinding service installed, the remainder of the structure used for storage.

Wymore, Neb.—J. J. Vanier, Salina, Kan. grain man, has purchased controlling interest in the Black Bros. firm, operators of the local flour mill. Mr. Vanier, who also has an interest in mills in Des Moines, Iowa, and Lincoln, Neb., said he had purchased all of the common stock, but that preferred stock was not involved in the transaction.

Salem, Neb.—The Salem Alfalfa Milling Co., after completing a two-weeks test run, started dehydrating alfalfa on a 12-hour production schedule. The plant has been operating a sun-cured hay grinding plant and has shipped approximately 100 loads of alfalfa meal ground from the hay. The dehydrating plant will have a capacity of about 30 tons of hay per day on a 24-hour basis.—G. M. H.

NEW ENGLAND

Salem, Mass.—Willis Henry Ropes, retired grain merchant, died at his home here recently.

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque, N. M.—New Mexico Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting at the Hilton Hotel Nov. 18. W. W. Mason, Santa Fe, sec'y-treasurer, announced.

NEW YORK

Ithaca, N. Y.—An estimated 40 tons of dairy feed were damaged in a fire of undetermined origin in the Lackawanna Railroad freight house here Oct. 23.—P. J. P.

Big Flats, N. Y.—Black Bros., Inc., has started operations at their new three-story mill, under construction since early spring. The Pine City mill now will be used for retail distribution. The firm's pancake flour will be manufactured at the new plant and grains and feeds will be handled.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Possibility of a strike of employees at 18 Buffalo grain elevators was averted Oct. 17 when members of Local 1286, Grain Elevator Employees, AFL, voted to accept a management offer of a 15c hourly wage increase. The union originally had sought a 25c raise.—G. E. T.

Cortland, N. Y.—Raymond E. Endress of Buffalo and M. H. Faulring of Toledo have purchased the controlling interest in the Farmers Syndicate, Inc., producer and distributor of livestock and poultry feeds, field seeds and fertilizer. Mr. Endress, who becomes president and general manager of the firm, resigned recently as manager of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.'s Buffalo division. He is a former pres. of the Buffalo Corn Exchange and was chairman of the Lower Lakes Grain Com'te in 1944. He will take over his new duties as soon as his successor in Buffalo is named. Mr. Faulring also has resigned from Archer-Daniels Midland Co., and is the new treasurer of the Farmers Syndicate.—G. E. T.

BUFFALO LETTER

The Great Eastern elevator of Cargill, Inc., located on Ganson St. is expected to be reopened very shortly. Repair work under way at the structure has been delayed because of lack of materials.—P. J. P.

Fred Jensen, superintendent of the local warehouse of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., died Oct. 1.

Norman B. MacPherson, grain elevator executive, who died June 1, left a gross estate of \$240,533.05 and a net of \$220,199.35, according to a state tax appraisal filed in Surrogate's Court.—G. E. T.

Forty covered gondola cars, used normally to haul cement, were lined up at the Standard Elevator recently to haul export grain bound for New York. The cars carry only about 1,300 bus. as compared to approximately 2,000 bus. capacity of regular boxcars.—G. E. T.

A dust explosion and flash fire at the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.'s linseed oil mill at Ohio St. and the Buffalo River the afternoon of Oct. 10 did a small amount of damage. Two employees suffered brushburns on the hands when they slid down ropes in fleeing from the fire, and were given first aid treatment.—G. E. T.

The Connecting Terminal Elevator on the Blackwell Canal is expected to be reopened soon. Operated by the Superior Grain Elevator Co., the 1,048,000-bu. capacity structure has been closed since last April because of lack of receipts. The corporation's other elevator, the Canadian Pool, was filled to about capacity on Oct. 24.—P. J. P.

NORTH DAKOTA

Rock Lake, N. D.—About \$1,000 in cash and \$500 in grain checks were stolen from the Farmers Union Elvtr. Ass'n elevator recently, Lyle Leas, manager, reported. A sledge hammer and iron bar were found in the elevator office.—A. M. M.

OHIO

Ostrander, O.—The Farmers Exchange Co. has been given C.P.A. approval for construction of an elevator at a cost of \$27,000.

Grafton, O.—The Lorain-co Farm Bureau has received permission from the C.P.A. to construct a \$14,500 grain elevator here.

Hilliard, O.—The Franklin County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n has been authorized by C.P.A. to build an elevator to cost \$77,500.

Mt. Gilead, O.—Chas. C. Cline, 74, of Mansfield, who at one time operated the Buckeye Milling Co., died recently after a brief illness.

New Holland, O.—Burglars recently rolled a small safe containing money from the office of the Ralston-Purina Co., loaded it on a truck and escaped.

Lima, O.—Matt Amey, Jr., formerly manager of the Pillsbury Mills' Centerville, Ia., branch of Feed and Soy division, has been transferred here to manage the company's new feed mill, now nearing completion.

New Lexington, O.—Edw. Breeze, formerly of Shawnee, has purchased the former H. A. Lowe mill from Robert Ferguson and is open for business offering a complete milling and grinding service and handling a full stock of feeds.

Toledo, O.—Wage increases of 17c, 20c and 25c an hour have been granted to 45 employees of the Norris Grain Co., Miami St., in a contract negotiated by Local 19140, AFL, Grain Processors Council. The contract also provides for six paid holidays a year.

Atlanta, O.—The Atlanta Grain Co.'s office was broken into recently by safe-crackers who blew the door from a large safe and scooped out the contents, about \$375, and then loaded a smaller safe containing an unnamed sum of money on a truck and drove away.

Wooster, O.—Dr. Carlos G. Williams, 83, director emeritus of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, died Oct. 4. Dr. Williams regarded development of Trumbull variety of wheat as his greatest achievement and named it for the county in which he was born.

OKLAHOMA

Ponca City, Okla.—The Spencer Grain Co. is installing a cleaning and mixing addition to its local plant.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Johnson Grain Co. will construct a \$46,000 grain elevator here. C. P. A. has approved the plans.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Collections of the two per cent Oklahoma state sales tax from 621 flour, feed, seed, grain and fertilizer dealers in the state during August, 1946, totaled \$36,827.54, compared with \$39,771.59 from 674 institutions in August, 1945, a business drop of 7.40 per cent over the year's period, according to a report just released by the Oklahoma Tax Commission, which also reveals 53 fewer such dealers in business in Oklahoma this year than last.—E. W. F.



Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn.

We Save You Money

When you employ us, our skill, experience and buying power safeguards your interest. Before building or remodeling, find out what we can do for you. Costs nothing. Write today.

T. E. IBBERSON COMPANY

Engineers and Constructors

Minneapolis, Minn.

Norman, Okla.—The Massery Grain Co. elevator was damaged to the extent of \$13,000 by fire Oct. 16. The blaze started while a company crew moved a load of corn into the building. It is believed the cause of the blaze was a box of matches dropped into the corn.—E. W. F.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

La Grande, Ore.—The Eastern Oregon Wheat League will hold its annual meeting here Dec. 16 to 18. James Beamer of Pendleton is president of the organization.—F. K. H.

Pocatello, Ida.—Production at the Simplot Fertilizer plant has increased to 7 or 8 carloads of superphosphate daily. Improvement in the supply of sulphuric acid has permitted the increase.—F. K. H.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The Washington-Idaho Wheat Growers League, a grown up division of the Washington State Farm Bureau, will hold its annual meeting at Lewiston, Idaho, Oct. 31-Nov. 1, the first time it has held a separate convention.—F. K. H.

Sprague, Wash.—Salvage operations following the fire which destroyed a Sprague Grain Growers Warehouse indicate three-fourths salvage on the 30,000 bus. of wheat damaged in the fire. The warehouse was completely destroyed. Both building and grain were insured. According to William Coldrum, Grain Grower manager, of approximately 24 owners involved in the loss, only one failed to have insurance.—F. K. H.

Salem, Ore.—Lifesavers to Oregon agriculture this year has been the close to 10,000 tons of ammonium sulphate fertilizer distributed to Oregon purchasers from the Government plant at Salem. The plant was virtually the only

source of nitrogen fertilizer this year for cover crops and grass seed. Committees of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n and Oregon Seed Growers League requested the Oregon State college extension service to continue to distribute this fertilizer during the nitrogen emergency.—F. K. H.

Pullman, Wash.—Feed dealers, manufacturers, jobbers and research men from four north-west states were urged by Pres. Wilson Compton of the Washington State College to join the interstate conferences on mutual problems, at a three day meeting attended by 100 persons, that closed with inspection of Washington Agricultural College farms. A check up showed eight Oregon delegates, four from Montana, with Idaho represented by University of Idaho staff members. Coming for the conference were Harriette Cushman, Montana State College, and D. W. Ayne Crabtree of the Crabtree Feed & Seed Co., Eugene, Ore. Among the speakers were two winners of the famed Borden awards for exceptional research, Dr. C. F. Huffman, Michigan State College, and Dr. H. J. Almquist, director of Research, F. E. Booth Co., Emeryville, Cal. Both addressed late sessions of the conference. J. H. Binns, Tacoma, president of the Board of Regents, addressed the group on "Washington State College of 1956," pointing out advantages of discussion by members of industry, farmers and college staff members, in the feed as well as other fields.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—Jos. F. Huey, 62, retired grain merchant, died Sept. 21.

Carlisle, Pa.—A two-story frame shed at the Paul O. Sunday grain elevator burned recently, the loss including 8 tons of baled hay and straw on the ground floor and several thousand heavy paper bags on the second floor. A boy was seen to run out of the shed just before the fire was discovered, an employee reported.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—George F. Edwards, who has been with the Standard Milling Co. at Buffalo, N. Y., for six years, has taken the new post of traffic and office manager of the R. J. Cunningham Co.'s new grain elevator here. Mr. Edwards recently has been assistant to Mgr. John F. Gerard of the Standard Elevator & Grain Division.—G. E. T.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Flandreau, S. D.—William H. Kellogg, 88, a former local resident and for some years grain buyer and part owner of a local elevator, died at his home in McAllen, Tex., Oct. 5.

Monroe, S. D.—The Meyers Elevator Co. has installed a corn drier and a 30-ton Fairbanks Scale. The elevator and coal sheds have been repainted with aluminum paint, J. A. Weiland, announced.

SOUTHEAST

Foxworth, Miss.—The Foxworth water mill owned by Will Foxworth and operated by his son, Emmett, burned to the ground recently. Mr. Foxworth plans to rebuild the mill as soon as possible.

Mission, Del.—The large feed mill of A. B. Cord-Rey & Co., was destroyed by fire Oct. 16 with an estimated loss of \$12,000. Between 1,600 and 1,800 bags of feed, badly needed by lower Delaware poultrymen, together with all the mill machinery and mixers, were destroyed.—P. J. P.

TENNESSEE

Johnson City, Tenn.—Fred E. Stivers, Jr., formerly superintendent of the Southeastern Mills, Rome, Ga., has resigned and is now manager of the DeBord Milling Co.

Nashville, Tenn.—Henry A. Glade has joined the staff of Cohen E. Williams & Sons to handle buying and selling of formula feed ingredients and grains. Mr. Gilmore recently operated a country elevator at Gilmore City, Ia. Before that he was manager of the Alabama Flour Mills unit at Decatur, Ala., of the Nebraska Consolidated Milling Co., Omaha, Neb.

Ridgely, Tenn.—The new \$200,000 Phoenix Oil Mill, located between Highway 76 and the railroad, 1.5 miles north of here, is expected to get into operation Nov. 1, Wynn Smith, manager, has announced. He has started to buy soybeans and cottonseed to supply the mill. It will give employment to about 30 persons. The processing and storage building contain 30,000 sq. ft. of floor space and the storage building has a capacity of 12,000 tons. The processing capacity of the plant will be approximately 80 tons of beans or seeds a day.—P. J. P.

TEXAS

Austin, Tex.—The State of Texas will vote on a proposed constitutional amendment to prohibit diversion of motor vehicle funds on Nov. 5.

Hereford, Tex.—J. R. Overstreet and W. E. Culbertson, farmers of Deaf Smith County, called at Journal office this week and promised an enormous acreage of wheat to be harvested next May.

San Antonio, Tex.—Hampton Mabry, W. H. Spalding and Harold H. Hamilton have incorporated the Texas Citrus Feed Mills, Inc., with 50,000 shares, n. p. v., to engage in manufacturing.—E. W. F.

Ralls, Tex.—William Shell, who has been associated with his father, Fred Shell, in the grain business, died Oct. 5. The business will continue to operate as Fred Shell Grain Co. with Fred Shell and Harold Priddy in charge.

Waxahachie, Tex.—John Shive of the Shive Grain Co. has sold his property and business to Williams-Thompson Co. The Shive-Key Grain Co. is over 30 years old. Mr. Thompson is the son of the late D. H. Thompson, who conducted a grain business here. Mr. Shive will continue to operate a grain business.

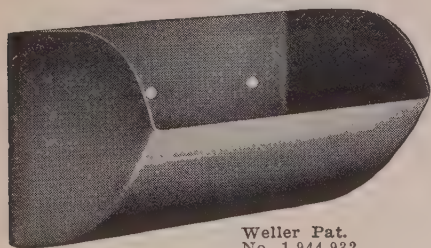
San Angelo, Tex.—A feed warehouse and manufacturing plant, now under construction, will be open the latter part of this month by Frank Dooley and Ernest Bignell, owners. The building, constructed at a cost of \$10,000, will have 7,000 sq. ft. of floor space and is built of steel and sheet iron. The plant will do feed recleaning, custom grinding, manufacture grain cubes, and other feed services. Dooley has operated a feed store here since 1936.—H. N.

Fort Worth, Tex.—New members recently enrolled in the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n. include the following: Bates Grain Co., Dallas; Newell Feed Milling Co., Uvalde; Santa Fe Grain Co., Friona; Southern Sales Co., Waco; Thorndale Feed & Grain, Thorndale; W. C. Warren, Sudan; Williams-Thompson Grain Co., Waxahachie, Tex., and James Taylor Grain Co., Wetumka, Okla. This brings the membership of the association to 499. Let's make it 500 at once.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas.

Houston, Tex.—More than 122,000 bus. of rice in the public elevator at Port Houston, which was threatening to spoil because of heat, were removed from the danger zone when officers of the striking maritime unions issued passes to ten I. L. A. maintenance workers so they could pass through the picket lines and turn the grain and cool it. William C. Kellogg, chairman of the strike com'ite, said rice was too hard to get to permit any of it to spoil. W. L. Fellrah, superintendent of the strike-bound public elevator, explained that rice delivered there still contains a considerable amount of moisture and this damp condition is the cause of the spontaneous heating.—P.J.P.

MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES FOR GRAIN ELEVATORS AND FEED PLANTS

R. R. HOWELL CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



Weller Pat.
No. 1,944,932

IT ISN'T BEING DONE ANY MORE

Can you walk into an automobile dealer and say: "I want a new car" . . . and drive a shiny new model away? No sir! And it's the same with a lot of things, due to scarcity of raw materials. Today, orders must be placed well in advance of the desired delivery date. So, won't you please bear that in mind when you are in the market for the

CALUMET SUPER CAPACITY ELEVATOR **CUP**

B. I. WELLER CO.

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Fort Worth, Tex.—Damage estimated at \$1,000 to citrus pulp feed was caused by fire in a feed warehouse at Universal Mills here Oct. 12. Fire Marshal Owens reported the cause as spontaneous ignition from acids in the pulp. —E. W. F.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—R. E. Whitworth, president of Nutrena Mills, Inc., Kansas City, Kan., recently announced the purchase of properties of the Pitman Grain Co. The plant consists of a modern 350,000-bus. elevator and a mixing plant of about 100 ton daily capacity. C.P.A. approval has been secured for the construction of a modern feed mill of 300 ton capacity to replace the present mill. Work on the new mill will start as soon as possible, with completion scheduled for Jan. 1. Nutrena Mills, well known producers and distributors of feeds throughout eleven mid-western states, began operations in 1922 with a plant at Kansas City, Kan., adding plants at Coffeyville, Kan., in 1935, and Sioux City, Ia., in 1942. The local plant is expected to add greatly to the efficient service which the company can extend to its Texas customers. R. S. Greenlee, assistant manager at Sioux City, was appointed manager of the Texas Division of the company, and set up headquarters here on Oct. 15. He has been associated with Nutrena since 1933, except for a period during the war, when he served with the American Air Forces. Assistant manager will be Turner Whitworth, former sales manager at Kansas City.

WISCONSIN

Sugar Bush, Wis.—Harvey and Raymond Baerwald have purchased the Dani Flour & Feed Mill and will take possession Nov. 1.

Downsville, Wis.—Victor Kleiboer, formerly of Preston, Minn., is new manager of the Archer Mill & Feed Plant, taking over his duties Oct. 15.

Nelsonville, Wis.—The Nelsonville Mill has been purchased by J. E. Koziczowski from Ben Cychosz. He plans to remodel and expand the plant.

Gibbsville (Sheboygan p. o.), Wis.—Lester Ludens and Clifford Damkot have taken charge of the Ebbers feed store and mill they recently purchased.

Watertown, Wis.—The Watertown Elvtr. Co. is remodeling its plant, adding a feed manufacturing unit. Better Methods Industrial Engineering Co. drew the plant.

Weeseville, Wis.—G. E. Eramberger has withdrawn as a partner in the Reeseville Elvtr. Co., in which he was associated with A. B. Thomson and E. C. Brunner.

Chilton, Wis.—Knauf & Tesch Co. is remodeling its plant and building a 200,000-bus. elevator, plant for which were drawn by Better Methods Industrial Engineering Co.

Rice Lake, Wis.—The A. A. Bergeron Co. has been incorporated to do business in flour, feed and seed manufacturing and marketing with capital of 1,000 shares of \$100 stock. Incorporators are A. A. Bergeron, J. A. Duffy and G. P. Gannon.

Lake Mills, Wis.—The Graper Feed & Fuel Co. has sold its coal business and some of its buildings to the Brittingham & Hixon Lumber Co. Mr. Graper is building a large mill and store adjacent to the North Western depot and plans to conduct a farm supply store and feed business in his new plant.

Poplar, Wis.—The Poplar mill, idle since early days of the war when the owner was called into service, is again in operation, new owners and managers being LeRoy Pearson, Cloverland farmer, and his two sons, Kenneth and Glen. Mr. Pearson stated the mill will do custom grinding and mixing of feed for cattle, livestock and poultry.

DECATUR, ILL.—A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. reported Oct. 14 net income increased to \$1,219,052 for the three months ended Sept. 30, against \$507,056 for the like months of 1945.

Co-operatives in Relation to Other Forms of Private Enterprise

The position of the influential National Ass'n of Manufacturers on co-operatives in relation to other forms of private enterprise, has been summarized as follows by the Ass'n:

"Co-operative associations have established their competitive position as a form of business enterprise. Some have become quite large and prosperous. Efficient business enterprise, whether co-operative or other forms of corporation, partnership, or sole proprietorship, needs no direct or indirect subsidies. Our government cannot, as a matter of fact, confer special benefits upon one group except at the expense of the rest of the community. No really free enterprise system can exist if one interest has special government support in competition with other forms of business enterprise which do not have such support.

"It is to be expected that some business enterprises will form themselves into co-operatives, and that some co-operatives will change into partnerships, proprietorships, or private corporations. Evidence of a wide trend in any direction should be appraised critically to see if regulations and laws apply equally to all. There should be no encouragement by law or regulation for any enterprise to take any other form in order to avoid restrictive or discriminatory tax regulations or similar restrictions. On the other hand, no enterprise should be penalized for utilizing the provisions of existing laws and regulations.

"Any co-operative corporation which can make a place for itself by its efficiency and imagination should not be handicapped by government. But there is no justification for policies or practices which place the competitors of co-operative associations in an inferior position before the law or force them to bear an unfair share of the costs of government."

CANADIAN mills ground 9,625,556 bus. of wheat during July, against 9,093,417 bus. during July, 1945, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CORN treated with DDT yielded 10,914 pounds per acre and corn borers in stalks were reduced 96 per cent and those in ears were reduced 98 per cent.—*Prairie Farmer*.

Oh Hum! It's All in a Day's Work

When Chan Crumrine, dump operator at the E. L. Wheeler & Co. elevator at Onargo, Ill., saw Major Compton pulling into the elevator with a tractor to which had been hitched an ordinary box wagon filled with soybeans, he may have noted with interest the unusual outfit but anticipated merely an ordinary dumping job. But when he asked Compton to pull his load forward so that he could line up his wagon on the dump, he lined up at the same time a series of precarious situations that kept several men on their toes attempting to avert serious accidents and extricate themselves from one difficulty after another.

Compton, watching his wagon in his efforts to place it, drove his tractor farther forward than he realized. A glance front and he was startled to find himself and it with scarcely an inch between them and a plunge off the ramp. In a quick attempt to stop the tractor he cramped the front wheels so that it was impossible to move himself or the load with safety.

Along came Glen Lee in a township truck and volunteered his services. But his truck backed to the ramp with the idea of pulling off the load, bogged down in a ditch and stuck there.

Charles Booth and his lumber company truck came next on the scene. He drove thru the elevator, pulled the wagon back so it could be unhooked, then wheeled the load into the elevator. Next to the rescue of Compton and his tractor, which had knocked down one of the guard rails and hung, teetering, on the brink of the ramp. It took careful manipulation, but the pair was brought down safely. And last, Booth hooked onto the bogged down truck and pulled it out.

Chan Crumrine wagged that it's things like that that gives a job its zip, but Compton just shakes his head as he sagely remarks Never Again for THAT outfit! As for the good Samaritan, his lot ever has been a hard one.

FARMERS cannot expect much relief from the fertilizer shortage in the immediate future from the War Department's conversion of 17 army ordnance plants for the production of fertilizer, Dr. N. J. Volk, associate director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Purdue University, said.

Douglas



YOUR BUSINESS AND TETRAFUME

We believe your business needs our "TETRAFUME" grain fumigant. We know you can use it to advantage. That's a broad statement! but the fact remains—most, if not all, up-to-date grain handlers find it necessary to fumigate stored grain from time to time; if they aren't troubled with weevil infestations, it's musty and ground odors, dull and off-color grain, heating conditions, or high moisture content. The only known fumigant that can successfully handle all of these problems is DOUGLAS TETRAFUME.

DOUGLAS CHEMICAL & SUPPLY COMPANY—first to produce a fumigant that would do more than just kill bugs—offers immediate and direct service from the main office and factory, Kansas City, Missouri, and from branch warehouses located at Indianapolis, Indiana, Portland, Oregon, Spokane, Washington, and Minneapolis, Minnesota.

We will gladly explain how our products can be applied to your particular needs. Expert field representatives are prepared to meet you on your premises, wherever you are.

WRITE US TODAY.

"PIONEERS OF SAFE INSECTICIDES"

Douglas Chemical and Supply Company

1324-26 West 12th St. INCORPORATED 1916 Kansas City, Missouri

BRANCH WAREHOUSES: INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA; SPOKANE, WASHINGTON; MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA; PORTLAND, OREGON.

Field Seeds

LYNNVILLE, IA.—The Lynnville Seed Co. has installed a seed cleaner.

BEATRICE, NEB.—The Henry Field Seed Co. has opened a branch store.

MUNCIE, IND.—The Delaware Feed & Seed Co. now occupies new quarters.

BEAVER DAM, VA.—R. C. Price and T. G. Eddleton, Jr., will build a seed and fertilizer store costing \$6,000.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Jas S. Hinson, 50, proprietor of Hinson's Seed & Feed Store, died recently after a heart attack.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The American Seed Trade Ass'n will hold its midwinter meeting at the Palmer House Jan. 17 to 20.

RAVENNA, NEB.—At the rear of the Ravenna Seed & Feed Store a building has been erected for storage and cleaning seed.

CHESANING, MICH.—The Michigan Bean Co. has appointed Clarence Cranna of Deckerville manager of its new seed branch here.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Alfalfa seed verified as to origin during the three months ending Sept. 30 amounted to 19,848,000 lbs.—U.S.D.A.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—The Chas. Hiern, Jr., Co. has appointed Albert E. Fisher manager of its seed sales department, with headquarters at Groton, N. Y.

PORTLAND, ORE.—A seed and fertilizer warehouse costing \$50,000 will be erected by the Wilbur-Ellis Co. An office will be attached to the 100x200-ft. structure.

ARTHUR C. DILLMAN has retired after 38 years of research work with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. He introduced the improved variety of flaxseed known as Dakota.—A. M. M.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—All legume seed—alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover and sweet clover—have been removed from price control, the Office of Price Administration announced Oct. 24.

NORFOLK, NEB.—The Kollman-Warner Co., wholesale seed merchants, have merged with the Northern Illinois Corporation of DeKalb, Ill., and will be known as a division of the Illinois Company. Additional buildings will be erected.

FORT COLLINS, COLO.—Colorado is experiencing its third consecutive short year in the production of alfalfa seed, according to Claude E. Gaussman, assistant agronomist for the Colorado A. & M. College extension service, and those farmers who have not registered for seed will find it difficult to obtain it. Dry weather in the seed producing areas of the state accounted for the shortage, Gaussman said. Only 470 acres were field inspected this year, while in 1945, another short year, 1,500 acres were inspected—P. J. P.

Missouri Seedsmen Elect

Taking advantage of their gathering at the Kansas City meeting of the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n the Missouri Seedsmen's Ass'n recently elected E. B. Mangelsdorf of Kansas City, pres.; Leon Archias, Sedalia, vice pres.; W. R. Hogge, Marshall, sec'y, and A. H. Meinershagen, Higginsville, treas. Directors chosen are C. Robert Pommer, St. Louis; Carl Farris, St. Joseph, and Chas. Appel, St. Louis.

WALLA WALLA, WASH.—The number of inspected carload lots of wheat grading "Smutty" at Pacific Northwest terminal markets has doubled that of two years ago, according to the latest annual smut survey conducted by the Pacific Coast Board of Review office of the Federal Grain Supervision (Grain Branch PMA).

JACKSON, MISS.—One hundred and fifty-six farmers in the 15 counties that comprise the Jacksonville district has entered the 9th annual corn growing contest sponsored by the DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n, according to Joe Boyle, district manager. Last year's highest yield was 133.04 bus. per acre by Albert H. Brown, and it was the second highest yield reported in the state.—P. J. P.

LINCOLN, NEB.—The University of Nebraska College of Agriculture is developing hybrid alfalfa varieties that may produce 25 to 30 per cent more forage than present types, according to Bliss H. Crandall, associate agronomist. Agricultural scientists have developed hybrids that also possess better quality, more resistance to insects and disease and greater seed productivity.—P. J. P.

MARYSVILLE, KAN.—The Brauchi Bros., O. J. and Leonard, grain men and growers of Kansas Farmers' Union hybrid corn, recently opened an implement shop and machine repair here. They came here from Winifred, Kan., where they engaged in the implement and grain business. They also sell Massey-Harris and J. I. Case farm machinery. O. J. Brauchi went into the grain business in 1925 in Winifred.—G. M. H.

FREMONT, NEB.—The DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n entertained 50 grain dealers from 18 counties in eastern and central Nebraska at a field day event here Oct. 5. The group inspected the company's processing plant at 23rd and Somers and an experimental plot on the R. H. Mintken farm 10 miles northwest of here. At a noon luncheon and business meeting at the Hotel Pathfinder, the dealers heard District Mgr. Ed Eichler of York discuss crop and seed conditions in the southern part of the state. In the afternoon the group visited another experimental plot on the Harold Thomas farm south of here. R. A. McWhorter, District manager, was in charge of the event.

Fakirs Selling Oats as Clinton

Carefully investigate any oats being sold as Clinton before buying. Only a very small supply of seed will be available for Minnesota in 1947. The warning comes from C. H. Schrader, director of the weed and seed division of the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, and Ward Marshall of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Ass'n.

Several shipments of seed oats have come into Minnesota recently falsely represented as Clinton oats. Seed of this new variety is not yet available in the open market because the limited supplies are under supervision of the state experiment stations which produced them. Farmers are advised to buy seed from a dependable source and to see that each sack of seed is fully labelled as to variety, purity, weed seed contents, germination, place grown and seller's name and address, as required by state law.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO., Inc.
ST. LOUIS 4, MISSOURI

Buyers and sellers of

Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas

International Distribution of Grass Seeds

A recommended distribution of red clover and spring vetch seeds for 1946-47 has been announced by the International Emergency Food Council. The Council has removed alfalfa, Kentucky bluegrass and winter vetch from allocation recommendation and also announced the recommended distribution of alsike, crimson, white clover and perennial ryegrass seeds was being slightly revised.

Procurement by importing countries of the alsike, crimson, and white clovers and of perennial ryegrass is to be substantially completed by Nov. 1, with exporting countries authorized to dispose of supplies remaining unprocured after that date in any manner they desire. The procurement of red clover and spring vetch seeds is to be completed by Nov. 30.

With the removal of alfalfa, Kentucky bluegrass and winter vetch from allocation recommendation, importing countries are free to procure these seeds from any source available to them. For the first time in several years the supply of alfalfa seed is more than adequate to meet the reported requirements. However, supplies of Kentucky bluegrass and winter vetch are so small that it is impracticable to recommend allocations for them. The U. S. crop of Kentucky bluegrass seed is far below normal domestic needs, but the price is so high that domestic use is likely to be much smaller than has been customary in recent years. Supplies of winter vetch, normally obtained from south-eastern Europe, are not now available to many of the consuming countries. Those that do have access to supplies are free to obtain them as they may desire.

The newly announced allocations are:

Red clover supplies of 6,255 metric tons from the United States, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, France, Luxembourg and New Zealand were given the following distribution by countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Eire, the American, British, and French zones of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and Yugoslavia.

The spring vetch supplies of 7,260 tons from the United States, Sweden and France were recommended for distribution among the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Eire, the American, British and French zones of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia.

The sources and distribution for alsike clover, white clover, crimson clover, and perennial ryegrass follow:

Supplies of 1,484 metric tons of alsike clover from Canada, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and the United States were recommended for distribution to Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, the American, British and French zones of Germany, Eire, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Similarly supplies totaling 1,771 tons of white clover from New Zealand, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Denmark and the United States were recommended for distribution to Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, the American, British and French zones of Germany, Eire, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Crimson clover supplies from France and Italy, amounting to 1,295 metric tons were recommended for distribution to Austria, Belgium, the American, French and British zones of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia.

Perennial ryegrass supplies of 4,605 tons from Denmark, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States were recommended for distribution among the following: Australia, Austria, Belgium, France, the British zone of Germany, Eire, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

WE ARE BUYERS AND SELLERS OF
FIELD SEEDS
GEO. P. SEXAUER & SON
Brookings, So. Dak. Des Moines, Ia.

Problems of the Seed Industry

Address by Pres. E. H. SEXAUER of Brookings, S. D., before Western Seedsmen's Ass'n.

I am not going to blast OPA. Price control has been discussed and cursed so long and so often that I have no desire to add to the record.

Seedsmen generally believe a mistake was made when price controls were renewed on all farm commodities including seeds. Seedsmen believe that a free market would have brought about needed adjustments more quickly than a controlled market. Temporarily prices might have advanced too high—although even that is open to question—but the adjustment to proper levels would certainly have followed before too long. After all the quickest way to get prices down, is to get them too high. Then production is accelerated and consumption reduced.

SEEDSMEN are a fine bunch of fellows, but too often are so concerned with volume and service to their customers, that they forget operating costs. Strangely enough we hear no complaints of jobbers or retailers selling over ceiling prices but there is the complaint that country buyers and processors are giving away their proper and legally recognized margins in their buying operations. I offer no solution. That lies in part with each of you. Every seedman must assume some responsibility. Perhaps it is up to all of us to exercise a little more forbearance. If there is not enough seed produced to go around, a buying policy of each seedman accumulating his proportionate share of the crop at a proper basis rather than trying to hog a disproportionate share without profit or even at a loss, might offer some hope.

RECONVERSION—Certainly we do have a reconversion problem just as every other industry has. We may not have the problem of reconversion of plants and machinery but we do have the reconversion problem of readjusting costs, prices, and policies.

BUYER'S MARKET—We have been operating in a seller's market so long that we have forgotten the problem of operating in a buyer's market. We are disposed to forget that in normal times it is usually easier to buy or to get someone to take our money, than it is to sell and get someone to give us his money. It is time that we get to the realization that buying right is more important than selling. We are disposed to forget the hazards of declining markets and the danger of accumulating burdensome stocks of seed. We have been operating so long without inventory and carryover losses and credit losses that our awareness to these possibilities has become numbed.

Many of you in this room were in the seed business during and following the first World War and remember that what I have said is but a statement of what happened during the reconversion period following the first World War. It is the pattern that has followed land booms, bull stock markets, and business booms time and time again, and is what will surely happen again this time.

PRESENT SITUATION—Let's just take a moment and analyze our present situation. While admittedly seed supplies are short in quite a few instances, production this year together with carry-over supplies including the carry-over on farms, plus perhaps some imports, in many cases will be ample to supply domestic needs. Domestic requirements for one thing may not be as large as last year. This year it is unlikely that the government will purchase seeds, or that there will be any substantial export business. If there is export trade, permits will be necessary and will not be granted at over ceiling prices. Incentive payments in the case of certain legumes are so predicated that seeds will be sold and enter consumptive channels rather than held back on farms as was true in many instances last year.

Grain prices are high and will continue

attractive by reason of the government guaranty. Livestock prices on the other hand are not generally satisfactory, and are not conducive to heavy feeding operations. The present farm program favors production of grain and oil crops and militates against a program of seeding down to hay and pasture crops. We may accordingly find that next spring the demand from farmers in the consuming areas will not be as active and as keen as it is now among the seedsmen in the producing territory. Carryover and inventory losses at the close of the season might again wreck an optimistic and profitable looking mid-year operating statement as it has in the past.

COSTS HAVE RISEN.—I need not tell you that labor, salaries, taxes, and in fact every item in the cost of doing business has sharply increased. It would seem, however, judging by operating policies, that they have been overlooked in determining operating margins. Margins should be increased over pre-war times as these additional operating costs cannot be made up by increased volume—certainly they can not this year as we do not have the production. Higher costs cannot be absorbed as they have in the past few years by extra profits on low priced inventories, as carryover inventories July 1 were the lowest on record.

Gentlemen, the time of easy and quick money and speculative profits is about over. Some seedsmen, I am sorry to predict, are going to go broke just as surely as the sun rises tomorrow unless they change their policies. That would be bad not only for them but for the industry and our general economy, as an underfinanced and crippled industry cannot render a good public service. During the early 30s, there were many mid-winter unwarranted market declines because of lack of buying power in the industry for seeds that were actually needed.

OPTIMISTS GO BROKE.—I don't like to appear in the role of Jeremiah, the doleful prophet. By nature, I am optimistic, I am mindful of the fact, however, that during and

following boom times, it is the optimists who go broke, not the pessimists. I like to feel that I am an optimistic realist. Men usually do not make the mistakes in bad times that cause them to go broke. The mistakes are made in good times when men get away from sound operating policies and adopt policies and make the mistakes that cannot be absorbed in bad times.

The time has come when each of us should decide whether we are going to determine our own policies, or have our policies made by our competitors, or our buyers, or salesmen.

PROFIT BY FORMER MISTAKES.—One of the leading bankers of our country told me the other day that in their bank they were now analyzing their ten largest losses of the last decade, to determine what mistakes had been made. They hoped from these studies to determine the danger signs they should have recognized and to learn how to avoid making the same mistakes again. It has been said that our mistakes are our best asset if we don't respond to too many encores.

We have a great industry—one of the finest in the country—and I know of no industry that is made up of a finer group of men. The seed industry rendered a magnificent service to the nation and the world during the war—an outstanding service in fact considering the loss of experienced personnel and all the restrictions and handicaps of a war economy. Now let's start thinking of doing a good job of reconversion, so that we may continue to render a good service to our national economy.

Let me urge that you review the mistakes that have been made so that you don't respond to too many encores. We have all developed some bad and extravagant practices and policies the past few years—I along with the rest of you. That, as I see it, is our reconversion problem, to correct those practices and the loose thinking in our organizations, and get back to sound operating principles.

Iowa Air Blast Seed Tester

Separation of immature, undeveloped, or empty florets from heavy (pure) seed of both redtop (*Agrostis alba*) and Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*) could be accomplished in a reasonably uniform manner by the use of the Iowa air blast seed separator. Some ergotized and smutted florets and other foreign material remain in the heavy fraction and must be removed by hand. The separator unit without the vernier scale on the valve dial can be set accurately to 0.5°. A valve equipped with the vernier can be adjusted accurately to 0.10°. The greater precision accompanies the finer adjustments.

At any given dial reading a fairly uniform number of germinable seeds is removed with the light-weight fraction, but the valve opening may be so adjusted that the number of such seeds is relatively small and has little effect on the percentage of pure seed. The net result of this method of testing grass seeds is that the pure seed fractions are uniform, and the index value (purity × germination) is greater than when immature and undeveloped florets difficult to classify are retained with the pure seed. Variance of the replicates increases more or less proportionately as the size of working sample of either redtop or bluegrass seed is reduced below 1 gm., and although the differences in percentage of purity of a given set of replicates may exceed that expected from homogeneous samples, the differences become greater among small subsamples than are permissible for practical application.

Half-gram subsamples of redtop seed or even 0.25 gm. fractions may be substituted for gram samples to determine percentages of pure seed, crop seed, weed seed, and inert matter with an important reduction in time needed to complete the analysis. Tenth-gram subsamples of bluegrass seed, whether analyzed by the Iowa or binocular methods, are deemed too small for use currently in seed testing work.



E. H. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D.

Iowa Seedsmen Meet at Ames

By E. M. BAKER, Sec'y, Des Moines, Ia.

After a lapse of two years due to the war the 44th annual meeting of the Iowa Seed Dealers Ass'n was held on Sept. 20 at the Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.

President Gregory Ouren of the Ouren Seed Co., Council Bluffs, presided over a very successful meeting. Several interesting reports were made by some of the members of the association on seed condition thruout the state, as well as by the staff of the Department of Agriculture of the Iowa State College under the direction of Professor H. D. Hughes.

In co-operation with the American Seed Trade Ass'n, the Iowa Seed Dealers Ass'n approved a donation of \$500 each year for a period of two years to the American Seed Trade Ass'n for experimental purposes on setting of red clover seed. The association itself feels that such action as this is indicative of the progressiveness of the membership of the Iowa Seed Dealers Ass'n. We feel proud in announcing it at this time since it shows the co-operation that can be had between the state and national organizations.

The following new members were approved: H. C. Criswell, Indianola, and the Atlantic Feed, Seed & Grain Co., Atlantic.

After a very successful tenure in office we regret the fact that Ralph Mygatt had to resign as secretary, but wish to announce at this time the newly elected officers as follows: R. T. Coe, pres., Coe Seed Co., Ames; Bob Helgeson, vice-pres., Henry Field Seed & Nursery Co., Sheandoah; J. T. Hofler, treas., Hofler Seed Co., Nora Springs; E. M. Baker, sec'y, Geo. P. Sexauer & Sons, Des Moines.

The afternoon was devoted to a field trip thru the nursery and test plots of the college under the supervision of Prof. Hughes. This proved so successful that the membership felt that a full day in the field next year would be very advantageous.

Approximately 60 members of the association were present thruout the day and we are looking forward to a more educational program next year with a much larger attendance.

THE CONVICTION of all 28 defendants of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. by U. S. District Judge Walter C. Lindley at Danville, Ill., for violation of the Sherman Anti-trust Law after a four months trial, should guide chain store operators to keep within the law.

Subterranean Clover
Developed in Oregon

Subterranean clover, called "sub-clover" for short, is a native of Europe. It never was a legume of importance. Seed found its way to Australia, probably in livestock bedding or hay. Parts of Australia have abundant winter rainfall, with summer so arid that perennial and biennial legumes do not live over.

Australian scientists developed sub-clover because, altho the individual plants do not survive the summer, abundant seeding brings along a new stand each fall. Trial plantings made by Harry Schoth, Corvallis, Ore., were successful, and it was not long until Oregon county agents included sub-clover planting in their grass and legume forage nurseries. The first commercial seed harvested in the United States was on the Elmer farm in 1940. It is estimated that Clackamas growers will harvest between 800 and 1,000 acres in 1946.

ALTA FESCUE was selected by Mr. Schoth for a field of meadow fescue some 15 years ago. This deep-rooted long-lived perennial is adapted to wide range of soil. From irrigated Montana eastward to New England states and south to the Carolinas, its deep rooting system provides moisture to keep the leaves green during dry weather, where most grasses are dormant. But alta fescue is not a grass for arid grange land. Alta fescue and sub-clover grow together, like strawberries and cream, in western Oregon, provided the mixture is closely grazed during the fall and winter months. Sub-clover does not tolerate excessive shade from other grasses or nearby tree.

Little is known of the adaptability of sub-clover to other areas of the United States, but limited planting in the cotton belt, in fact any place where crimson clover is adapted, looks promising. Southern interest in sub-clover is indicated by thousands of small-lot shipments purchased by farmers south of the Mason-Dixon line for trial plantings the past winter. In Oregon and Washington it is doubtful that a sub-clover will thrive east of the Cascades, but seedings are being established in various portions of California with great success.

Its name is derived from its seeding habit. Each plant produces a number of runners; they, in turn, produce tiny white blossoms on stems varying from 1/2 inch to 2 inches long. As the seeds mature the heads point downward attempting to bury themselves in the ground.

Whether or not the seeds are buried, they germinate with the first fall rains. New plants are quite winter hardy, especially when grown with an established stand of grasses. Sub-clover is known to withstand temperatures of 10 above zero in Willamette valley. After the first year stands of sub-clover readily withstand exceedingly close grazing even with sheep.

Failures have been known to result from April and May seeding. Plants germinating during these months tend to mature the first summer without making much seed. Plantings have also been successful on old, wornout or tough sod-pastures by the simple expedient of broadcasting inoculated seed during the fall and winter months. The plants mature and die in August. The seed crop is cut with a power mower in early August.

Seed yield averages 300 pounds to acre. Bulletins describing in detail methods of sub-clover growing are obtainable from Oregon State College, Corvallis.—F. K. H.

Alfalfa Seed Crop Very Large

The 1946 crop of alfalfa seed is expected to be the largest ever harvested in the United States. The production is forecast at 1,674,200 bus. (100,452,000 pounds) of thresher-run seed, compared with 1,206,900 bus. (72,414,000 pounds) in 1945 and the 1935-44 average of 1,176,150 bus. (70,569,000 pounds). The big crop, which may exceed the 1946 goal by approximately 42,000 bus., is attributed to the record acreage and a yield slightly above average.

Larger crops than last year are in prospect in 15 producing states: Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona, Utah, Oregon and California. Smaller crops are indicated for 7 states—Ohio, Iowa, North Dakota, Texas, Wyoming, New Mexico and Washington.

Dates on which harvesting began this year averaged as follows: Aug. 10 in Texas; Aug. 17 in Oklahoma and New Mexico; Aug. 19 in Arizona; Aug. 24 in Kansas; Aug. 29 in California; Sept. 5 in Colorado; Sept. 10 in Utah; Sept. 13 in Nebraska; Sept. 14 in Idaho; Sept. 17 in Indiana and Washington; Sept. 22 in Minnesota; Sept. 23 in Wisconsin; Sept. 24 in Ohio; Sept. 27 in Michigan; Sept. 30 in South Dakota, and Oct. 8 in North Dakota and Wyoming.

Production of alfalfa seed in Canada was forecast on Sept. 16 by the Canadian Department of Agriculture at 9,375,000 pounds of clean seed, compared with 10,362,000 in 1945.—U.S.D.A.

Longevity of Buried Seeds

The longevity of seeds buried in the soil under natural conditions was studied in an experiment begun in 1902 by J. W. T. Duvel at the Arlington Experiment Farm, Rosslyn, Va., and terminated in the fall of 1941. Results of germination tests made in 1932 and 1941 on these buried seed are compared with earlier results. Of 107 species buried in 1902, 71 grew after 1 yr., 61 after 3 yr., 68 after 6 yr., 68 after 10 yr., 51 after 16 yr., 51 after 20 yr., 44 after 30 yr., and 36 after 39 yr.

The general tendency was for lower germination from seeds from the 8-in. depth than from the 22-in. depth, and for the highest germination from the 42-in. depth. The 16 species, representing 10 plant families, having the highest germination in 1941 (more than 15 per cent from at least one depth) were *Abutilon theophrasti*, *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*, *Convolvulus sepium*, *Datura stramonium*, *Ipomoea lacunosa*, *Lespedeza intermedia*, *Nicotiana tabacum*, *Oenothera biennis*, *Onopordum acanthium*, *Phytolacca americana*, *Potentilla norvegica*, *Robinia pseudoacacia*, *Rudbeckia hirta*, *Solanum nigrum*, *Trifolium pratense*, and *Verbascum thapsus*. Of the 20 other species that showed some life after 39 yr., 18 species had not more than 6 per cent of germination at either depth.



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Grain Carriers

OVER one-half of the box cars now in use are more than 20 years old.

NEW FREIGHT cars on order Oct. 1 included 21,490 plain box cars.

EMBARGO No. 535 of the A.A.R. exempts grain, soybeans and flaxseed when covered by permits issued by operator of port elevator, consigned to any port area in the United States.

GRAIN and grain products were loaded into 50,237 cars during the week ended Oct. 19, against 59,732 cars during the like week of 1945, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

SCHEDULES have been filed by Illinois carriers, effective Oct. 25, increasing rates on grain, grain products and related articles from East St. Louis (when originating beyond) to Cairo and various other southern Illinois points.

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB.—The C. W. Yount Grain Co. and the Hart, Bartlett, Sturtevant Grain Co. are cheered by the arrival of a river barge to load grain to move down the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, including 20,000 bus. of wheat, with other cargo.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Waiting in the harbor for wheat Oct. 21 were 26 vessels earning demurrage at the rate of more than \$1,000 per day, each. The Canadian government has diverted the lake vessels to the coal trade. Some grain has been coming from Georgian Bay by rail.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The charge of \$4.66 against country shippers of grain on each car held for orders at 5 points in Minnesota is being fought by the Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n with funds and evidence furnished by the Chamber of Commerce. The case is pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

SHIPMENTS of corn, barley, oats and rye originating in the states of Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, including Superior, East End, and Itasca, Wisconsin, may be moved to Duluth, Glenwood, Montevideo, Minneapolis, Thief River Falls, St. Paul, St. Cloud, Staples, Willmar, Minnesota; Grand Forks, North Dakota, and Superior, East End

The Box Car Situation

The National Maritime strike and P. & D. truckers' strike in the New York metropolitan area have seriously affected rail transportation, not only in eastern territory where many loaded freight cars are tied up, but have also adversely affected the empty box car flow and materially increased the intensity of the box car distribution problem and particularly so since this is the normal period of peak loading requirements.

The distortion of normal heavy eastbound flow of box car traffic because of these strikes and resulting shrinkage in empty car releases produced severe deficiencies throughout the eastern territory. In order to provide some easing of this situation, it was necessary to suspend, for a brief period, deliveries of empty box cars by eastern roads to their western connections under car service division orders.

Box requirements for the loading of other commodities such as lumber and other building materials, fertilizer, canned goods and other foodstuffs, are running at peak levels, and it is expected there will be continued heavy demands for box cars through the balance of this year.

Quota orders of the car service division are being continued in order to provide proportionate flow of empty box cars in order to equitably allocate the available supply.—W. C. Kendall, manager car service division, A. A. R.

and Itasca, Wisconsin, under Keiser's Blanket Permit No. 1. Orders for cars from railroad agents should indicate that cars are to move under Keiser's Blanket Permit No. 1, and shipping tickets and waybills for cars so loaded should bear the notation, "Car moving under Keiser's Blanket Permit No. 1."

PEORIA, ILL.—The grain shippers have petitioned the circuit court of appeals to review its decision in the case of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad Co. The shippers declared there is no "rational explanation," except that the railroad wants to erect a judicial "road-block," and use the court for delay, while "the defendants contend with each other for position and advantage" in solving their private controversy. They claimed further that all defendants, including the railroad, have by their pleadings confessed the substance of the allegations in the shippers' complaint, thereby admitting the right of the shippers to judicial relief.

Public Policies and Freight Rates

By ZELLE G. HOPKINS

Several recent occurrences recall to me the chap who, after an expensive appearance in a traffic court, complained that fines for speeding were so heavy that he was no longer able to buy gasoline.

Proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the advanced rate case now pending, suggest that some people seem to think the country is in a like situation with respect to rail transportation service.

OPA and Agricultural Department spokesmen, for instance, have proclaimed vociferously that advances in freight rate levels, proportionate to the increases in railroad operating costs they admit have occurred, will prove ruinous to the country's production interests, and promote run-away inflationary influences. These proclamations of course, would be more impressive if the country were not experiencing a practical demonstration of the results of application of OPA theories to certain other industries. But unfortunately, the OPA and the Agricultural Department spokesmen have not been the only ones who have taken a similar stand before the Commission.

There also has been a procession of representatives of certain farm, industrial and other shipping groups contending that raising freight rates will put them out of business. Now no one ever greets with three cheers a proposal that he pay a higher price for anything. These contentions accordingly may appear only natural, even though it also appears that they are not reasonable.

Proposals to advance freight rates probably never will be sufficiently popular that they ever will meet with anything like unanimous approval. But is it reasonable to assume that the railroad industry, and those who use its services, can escape the consequences of rising

operating costs, due to higher prices of everything required in performance of transportation service?

The railroad industry not only is one of the country's largest employers of labor. It also is the country's greatest single consumer of fuel. No other industry regularly buys as much lumber, or iron and steel and their products. By what process of reasoning can it be concluded that the railroad industry safely may be subjected to price limitations on the only thing it has to sell? The railroad industry is no more responsible for the wage pattern now prevailing on the railroads than other industries are for the wage pattern that have impelled them to ask for, and OPA to finally approve, higher prices for the commodities they sell to the railroads. Its operating costs, however, are as greatly affected by these patterns as are the producing costs of other industries.

In the three years, 1943-44 and '45, approximately 110,000 freight cars were retired. Today we have fewer freight cars in service than a year ago. It now is recognized by the most competent authorities that the railroads will need from 80,000 to 100,000 new freight cars for replacement purposes alone in each of the next four years. Less than half that number now are on the books for this year.

Freight cars are but one of the things for which expenditures will be required. Where is the money to come from if the railroads do not collect it from rates and fares? Upwards of 60 of the country's railroads finished the first nine months of 1946 "in the red." Except for carry-back tax credits (for excess income tax payments during the war)—credits which will not recur—the country's railroads as a whole would have shown a net income deficit for this period. Already this year it has been necessary for the roads to draw on their reserve assets to the extent of something like 300 million dollars to meet necessary expenditures that were not adequately covered by current rates.

It is not reasonable to expect that such results will encourage liberal railroad spending to provide the adequate transportation that everyone asserts is essential to the country's progress toward recovery from its war losses. Nor is it reasonable to hope that we are going to maintain a satisfactory system of rail transportation, under our present plan of ownership and operation, if we do not adequately sustain it with revenues drawn from rates and fares.

Unprecedentedly heavy traffic during the war protected us against rate increases proportionate to advances in operating costs. But as the heavy war traffic fell off, prices and wages continued to rise. And now, with the railroads performing the heaviest volume of transportation service ever performed in a peace time year, they still are falling far short of sufficient revenue to adequately sustain them. Regardless of how the necessity for higher rates may affect particular industries, groups or individuals, it is none the less a stern reality, and all will somehow have to shoulder their share in the cost of dealing with it effectively.

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Feedstuffs

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Paul Ijams of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, was elected pres. of the American Ass'n of Feed Control officials at the annual meeting Oct. 18.

DALLAS, TEX.—Wiley Akins, Clarence Taylor and L. F. Van Stone have received a state charter for the Texas Feed Manufacturers Ass'n with no capital stock.—E. W. F.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The Northwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n will hold a dinner meeting in the Gold Room of the Radisson Hotel Oct. 28, following the first day of the Animal Nutrition Course of the University of Minnesota.

NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Crushing of soybeans at several local plants got under way the week of Oct. 20 and is expected to continue for about a month or more. At the Buckeye Cotton Oil Mill, the largest in the state, officials said soybeans would be crushed when the supply of beans made it feasible to switch over from cottonseed to soybeans. J. R. Jones, superintendent of the Temple Cotton Oil Mill, said his company was purchasing large amounts of soybeans and crushing would begin at once.—P. J. P.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—Several thousand tons of copra (cocoanut) meal from the Philippines is now in the Houston harbor and will soon be on its way to cotton seed crushing mills in Texas, Ed P. Byars, traffic manager for the Chamber of Commerce, announced. Three of the mills are located here. The U. S. government has purchased seven hundred thousand tons of copra from the Philippines and offered for sale to the Texas mills. One ship arrived in the harbor on Oct. 13 and another ton has just left Manila.—H. N.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—The University of Minnesota will give its short course in animal nutrition for manufacturers and dealers Oct. 28 and 29 in Green Hall, University Farm. Recent research in feeding will be covered by J. B. Fitch, H. J. Sloan and E. F. Ferrin. W. H. Peters will speak on the feed outlook; J. E. Huner on rations for poultry; H. J. Sloan on self-feeder rations for poultry; M. O. Schulze on urea in animal feeding; L. A. Maynard on trace mineral elements; L. B. Corman on use of oil meals.

TO BE REMOVED from ceilings, a product must contain 33⅓ per cent by weight or volume of one or more of the exempt commodities, either singly or in combination. These products continue free of controls regardless of any subsequent action by the Secretary of Agriculture in his monthly short supply certification. This action revises an OPA determination on July 27, 1946, that products removed from ceilings were those food or feed products containing 20 per cent or more by volume of commodities that were specifically exempted in the price control extension act.

Feed Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1945, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore	6,562	5,468	.....	.....
Chicago	21,189	49,381	37,353	53,153
Kansas City	3,600	1,890	24,990	33,210
Milwaukee	450	300	16,320	14,040
Min'polis	.....	.....	62,760	74,280
Min'polis*	7,175	5,355	3,710	6,335
Min'polis†	.....	.....	27,840,000	41,580,000
Wichita	.....	.....	7,986	7,938

*Screenings. †Linseed meal.

Illinois Feed Men Re-elect Officers

The fourth annual convention of the Illinois Feed Dealers and Mixers Ass'n was held Sept. 26 at Springfield, Ill.

E. J. Pratt of the Chicago office of the OPA outlined the feed price regulations.

L. E. Martin of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. cautioned the dealers against speculating in soybean meal, indicating that the supply of protein feeds will be adequate.

J. C. Van Antwerp of Galesburg said feed dealers will be able to get supplies only if government controls are taken off.

A resolution was adopted asking the United States Department of Agriculture to take control of all oilseeds from the farmers through the Commodity Credit Corp., and to allocate them to processors. The resolution also asked that the production of meals be allocated to users on a 1942 historical basis.

Leroy K. Smith of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture was guest speaker at the banquet.

C. J. Bader of Mendota and F. J. Malan of Greenville were elected directors for three years. The old officers were re-elected: D. D. DeForest of Galesburg, pres.; Louis C. Abenbrink of Edwardsville, vice-pres., and Mr. Van Antwerp, sec'y-treas.

Setting Our Sails

By RAY B. BOWDEN, executive vice-pres. Grain and Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, before Illinois Feed Ass'n.

When production of food goes down in relation to population there is the possibility that we can spare less and less grains for animal feeding because more will be fed to humans. For these reasons the diet of the Chinese is at present 85 per cent cereals where the average American diet uses only about 40 per cent cereals.

It is to the selfish interest of every feed mixer and dealer in America to maintain this high demand for animal foods. It means that you will favor increased purchasing power for those not now able to purchase these animal foods freely. As the demand grows and distribution spreads, you must watch costs closely, for there is bound to be an increase in the percentage of the consumer's dollar that will go to middlemen as a class, although individual margins may lessen.

If a government group planned the destruction of the private enterprise system in America in order to set up some type of national socialism, undoubtedly they first would seek to make free business unprofitable and unattractive; at the same time they would offer protection of farmers and consumers through the spread of controls over them. Government has gone a long way—too far—along this road in America. Government has encouraged or permitted the increase of railroad costs without a corresponding rise in freight rates, until the railroads today claim they cannot pay their costs under even the highest volume of traffic they have known. Government has seized strike-bound plants and then by increase of costs has made the owners sometimes reluctant to take back responsibility for operation.

Men in our grain trade have long opposed the spread of government into the assembling and distribution of grain, but it still continues on a broad scale. They have learned in the grain trade that you can't compete with anyone who has unlimited funds, unlimited power

to issue orders, and no responsibility for deficits. Used to the rigors and need for efficiency in competition, our grain people, after years of watching the government meddle in grain distribution, are convinced that bureaucracy cannot be an efficient middleman.

Some people in Washington think of grain men as the bad boys of business, opposing even some of the more plausible schemes of the controllers. Some of you in the field know that is a compliment to the grain trade, and that the trade will fight it out along the line of logical freedom for business until they enjoy, with other Americans, a day when government shall serve the people, and not direct their whole daily life.

The Colleges and the Feed Industry

By Professor H. O. STUART of Rhode Island State College, before Feedmen at Durham, N. H.

In the first place, public acclaim is due the feed industry for having maintained the operation of their businesses and services under the most discouraging conditions. Certainly many of you would have found it easier to discontinue your business operations. On the other hand, you felt the sense of responsibility to producers in this area to continue to do everything humanly possible to meet the situation. This perhaps, has been one of your biggest contributions of the current period.

On the other hand, over a period of years you have helped to put into practice the findings of research. These findings may have come from your own research departments, from educational institutions, or from other sources. You have applied the findings of research because you have constantly been striving for better feeds and better service. Thank heaven, here in New England, we have a minimum of attention being directed to condiments, tonics and panaceas that plague other areas. Our people are basing their work and their recommendations on factual information.

I have had a personal conviction that the feed industry in this area has been developing on the firm foundation of research and its application to our livestock and poultry industries.

Demand Removal of Feed Price Controls

The American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n Oct. 8 urged removal of O. P. A. ceilings on manufactured feeds, protein meals, and by-product feedstuffs, and removal of war food orders which restrict the feed industry to use of 85 per cent of grains, grain products, grain by-products, and protein meals used during the same period of 1945.

Walter C. Berger, A. F. M. A. pres., repeated demands made by Berger in a letter to Sec'y Clinton P. Anderson last week. The wire follows:

"I urge you to immediately remove WFO 145 and WFO 9 and recommend to OPA that price control on by-product feeds, protein meals and manufactured feeds be removed at once.

"The supply is such that all requirements will be met at reasonable prices if we allow the by-product feeds and protein meals to move in free markets, thereby preventing protein meals from getting all tied up by barter, tie-in sales, trades, black market operations, which throws the whole distribution system out of gear, developing maldistribution and artificial shortages. This is developing rapidly and the only cure now is immediate action by removal of all controls on feeds.

"There is no actual shortage of feeding materials. Apparent shortages are created artificially by imposition of controls throwing distribution out of line as explained above. These apparent shortages will disappear with the removal of controls and return to proper distribution in a free market."

Adulteration and Misbranding

Freeport, Ill.—Rawleigh's Septo Powder for poultry was found by the government to consist essentially of copper sulphate and potassium permanganate; and Rawleigh's Iodized Poultry Powder to consist essentially of phosphorus, calcium, iodine, sulphur, ferrous sulphate, ginger and capsicum. The government found that these products would not be effective in producing the results stated and implied; and are therefore misbranded. The W. T. Raleigh Co. having admitted the material allegations of the libels, the products were released under bond for relabeling under supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

Offensive Gas from Alfalfa Dehydration

Judge F. H. Pollock has prohibited the Al Fa Meal Co. from dehydrating green alfalfa at its plant in Columbus, Neb., by any process that constitutes a nuisance.

Plaintiff and intervenors contended that the odor this summer has been as offensive as it was in the summer of 1945 and that particles of burned alfalfa are still carried by the wind to homes in the vicinity. Witnesses for the company were Walter Phillips, plant manager; Louis E. Harris, Lincoln chemist, and Phil R. Hockenberger, a member of the Al Fa Meal firm. Witnesses for the city and intervenors were William Kampen, Lincoln chemist; Mrs. A. B. Clark and Lovell Burley, two of the many intervenors.

Judge Pollock said: "I found that the gases and odors emanating from the stack during defendant's process of dehydrating green alfalfa did constitute a nuisance altho progress had been made in rendering it less objectionable. I concluded that these gases and odors caused unreasonable, actual and substantial discomfort to persons of normal sensibilities residing in the neighborhood of the mill.

"With the sincere hope of eliminating objectionable gases and odors, I required the defendant to investigate and report to me the availability, efficiency and desirability of mechanical, chemical, electrical or other types of deodorizers, or any process which would render these odors and gases unobjectionable.

"It was my purpose to ascertain whether it was possible for the defendant to operate its dehydrating plant in the City of Columbus without causing unreasonable discomfort to its residents. I proposed to compel the defendant to install such equipment and adopt such processes as would accomplish the desired result.

"The defendant conducted its investigation and filed a written report which in substance eliminated further consideration of electrolysis, chemical neutralization, and various other methods. It reported that additional sprays and a further extension of its stack, would render the odors less offensive. The defendant reported that it had expended \$10,000 in attempting to minimize the odor. It reported the employment of Mr. Gaston DuBois, a chemical engineer from St. Louis, Missouri, and requested that he be allowed to personally investigate the problem of the defendant's dehydration processes, and to testify.

"This was done on June 18, 1946. Mr. DuBois was a well-qualified expert, and I was very much impressed with his testimony.

His preliminary test indicated there was no practical method to absorb the odor or to destroy it chemically. I adopt this view.

"Mr. DuBois concluded that the most practical solution, but a rather costly one, would be to destroy the gases by combustion, or in other words, to burn them up. He explained that the organic materials in the stack could be burned. He pointed out the problem presented because the volume of air emitted from the defendant's stack was about 20,000 cubic feet a minute, and included much steam. He

said that the process of dehydrating green alfalfa eliminated the moisture and left an oily volatile organic substance possessing an offensive odor, and that destruction by combustion would be an effectual method. It would necessitate heating the exit gases to a temperature of 1750 to 1800 degrees Fahrenheit.

"He says that the cost of destroying the gases and odors would be at least \$125 per day for operation, and that the cost of construction would be high."

Decontrolled Feedstuffs

Effective Oct. 17 the OPA decontrolled the following feedstuffs:

Apple pectin pulp, babassu oil meal, copra oil meal, corn bran, corn germ cake and meal, corn gluten feed and meal, corn oil cake and meal, corn screenings, cottonseed hulls and hull bran, and cottonseed products as defined

in Supplement 1 to Feed Products Regulation 3.

Dried beet pulp, brewers products as defined in MPR 526, distillers' dried products as defined in Supplement 9 to FPR 3, fish meal and scrap, feed screenings, hominy feed, linseed products as defined in Supplement 5 to FPR 3, mixed feeds for animals and poultry as defined in MPR 585, and oat mill by-products as defined in Supplement 10 to FPR 3.

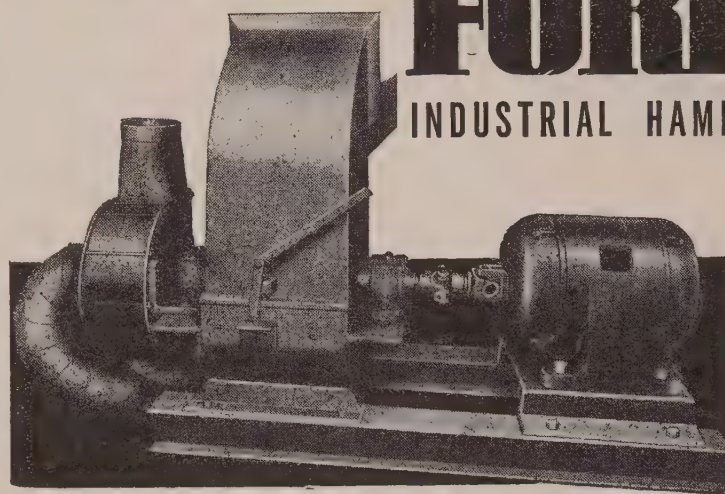
Ouricuri oil meal, palm kernel oil meal, peanut products as defined in Supplement 7 to FPR 3, rice milling by-products as defined in 2nd revised MPR 150, sesame oil meal, soybean products as defined in Supplement 3 to FPR 3, wheat millfeeds, barley products for feeding purposes, and linseed products except linseed oil.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The International Live Stock Exposition will be held at the stock yards Nov. 30 to Dec. 7.



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Merits of Formula Feeds

By J. E. HUNTER of Allied Mills before Feed School at Ames, Ia.

During the wartime period manufactured feeds were introduced on a countless number of farms not previously using them. Most farmers liked the results they obtained from the commercial feeds they bought.

It is a challenge to our industry to keep these people liking and buying manufactured feeds. We must convince them that the feed manufacturer and the feed mixer have the necessary information and facilities to make feeds that are properly compounded to produce the profits from livestock to which they are entitled. The farmer in large numbers was convinced during the wartime period of the advantages of supplementing farm grains and roughages with the necessary proteins, minerals, and vitamins for the best performance of livestock. Our products have no place on the farms of America unless they make a contribution to better feeding. Manufactured feeds properly made do have a place on our American farms and will always have a place. To be economically sound our products should be designed to fit the farmer's needs and to enable him to use, without processing, as much as possible of the things he produces.

At this meeting much worthwhile information has been divulged on the nutritive requirements of swine and poultry and every manufacturer or mixed of feed should do his dead-level best to see that basic, fundamental, nutritional requirements are met thru his feeds.

How can this be accomplished? There are two important steps—know requirements and know ingredients. Experiment stations all over the country are constantly uncovering new information on nutritional requirements of livestock and poultry. The feed manufacturer must be completely familiar with such information. Our own experiment stations can give us a lot of help.

KNOWING REQUIREMENTS is a big job, but knowing ingredients is a still bigger one. Knowing ingredients means more than a knowledge of the protein, fat, and fiber contained. Sawdust, old shoes, feathers, and used crankcase oil could be ground and mixed together to supply about any level of protein, fat, and fiber desired; but very little nutritional value could be derived from such a mixture.

KNOW INGREDIENTS—The alert feed manufacturer of today needs to know a lot more than just protein, fat, and fiber content of his ingredients and finished feeds. He needs to know a great deal about the vitamin, mineral, and amino acid content of his ingredients in order to put them together in such a way as to supply the nutritional requirements of the type of livestock or poultry for which the feed is designed. How can this information be obtained? There are several ways, as follows:

Ask for it from the manufacturer or processor of the ingredient. Get the information from published tables. Buy concentrates from people who know how to make them and follow their directions for use. Analyze and assay for what you want to know.

Suppose we consider these steps one by one and see what they can supply.

Several vitamins and mineral ingredients are sold today carrying specific statements and guarantees as to their potency and analysis. This is particularly true of vitamin D carriers and riboflavin carriers. There is, however, much variation in such products. Let's consider as an example distillers' or fermentation solubles as a source of riboflavin. They can vary from 10 units to 500 units per gram. It is difficult to see how such products can be used to supply riboflavin or other vitamins without the potency being known. The manufacturer can and will give you this information but it isn't worth much unless it is used.

SYNTHETIC VITAMINS and particularly riboflavin, have been used widely during the war emergency period and have given excellent results when properly used. In pure form they are so concentrated that they are difficult to incorporate in feeds without careful and proper pre-mixing. This difficulty has led to the appearance of many mixtures of synthetic vitamins premixed to lower potencies to facilitate their use. Considerable confusion has resulted because some buyers have assumed a certain potency without studying guarantees to see if the potency they desired was present. Vitamin potencies are expressed in a number of different ways and it is important that the buyer of these materials for use in feeds be completely conversant with the various methods of expression of potency.

Many materials are sold to supply certain vitamins without guaranty of potency. Alfalfa meals bought largely to supply vitamin A constitute an example of this type; and, incidentally, appearance is not a reliable guide to vitamin potency in alfalfa. Alfalfa, while containing some of about all of the vitamins in the book, is used widely as a vitamin A source, and alfalfa varies widely in vitamin A content. The processor of alfalfa can generally supply information as to the vitamin A content of his produce at time of production. It should be borne in mind, however, that the vitamin A in alfalfa decreases as storage time increases; and it is a pretty safe assumption to make that stored alfalfa has lost about half of its vitamin A potency from one alfalfa crop year to the next. The wise manufacturer of feeds by formulation compensates for this loss.

A lot of information on the nutritive value of ingredients can be obtained from published tables. This is not a particularly good method of getting this information but it is a great deal better than not getting any information at all. Tables on nutritive value can't inform you as to how far the ingredient you want to use varies from normal. Your ingredient may be better or poorer than the value given in the table. In such cases the customer should always be given the benefit of the doubt. It is better to err on the long side than on the short side.

THE BUYING OF READY MIXED CONCENTRATES to be used as a mixing base is followed by many smaller manufacturers who are relying on this method and are purchasing concentrates made by concerns having at their disposal the necessary means of evaluating ingredients on the basis of nutritional value. In this way the smaller manufacturer not having access to means for properly testing ingredients can purchase this service by buying mixing concentrates made by manufacturers properly equipped to render such service.

The testing and assaying of ingredients by the manufacturer of feeds is the most reliable means of evaluating ingredients so that they can be compounded in such a way as to supply adequate nutrition to livestock and poultry, but it is realized that smaller concerns are not always in position to provide such facilities.

Attempting to confuse the public is poor business and reflects on the industry as a whole. A feed tag was examined recently on which the same ingredient was listed under six different names, apparently in order to confuse the purchaser and leave the impression that the mixture supplied a lot of mysterious things of value.

Proteins, minerals, and vitamins are all important in the feeding of livestock and poultry. One does not replace or substitute for the others as feeders have in some instances been led to believe. A ration is satisfactorily balanced only if it contains all required nutritional factors in adequate amounts.

Yes, the feed industry has a big challenge before it. The challenge calls for making feeds in such a way as to meet nutritional requirements of livestock and poultry and doing it economically. When all segments of the feed industry adopt this as a policy, manufactured feeds will be used in greater volume and on more farms than ever before.

Kansas City Resumes Feed Futures Trading

Beginning Oct. 28 the Kansas City Board of Trade will hold regular calls of the millfeed futures market. Calls will be made daily as heretofore at 10:00 a.m., 11:30 a.m., and 12:45 p.m., except that on Saturdays the 12:45 call will be omitted.

Initial trading shall be in the months of November, December, January, February, March and April. New delivery months shall be open for trading at such times as trading in the current delivery month shall cease.

The millfeed committee has determined and authorized that a discount of 50 cents per ton shall prevail during the delivery month of November for millfeed packed in used burlap sacks or cotton sacks tenderable on contracts.

The directors have ruled that "proper and adequate initial margins on transactions in millfeeds for future delivery shall be as follows: On all trades for members, \$5 per ton; on hedging trades for non-members, \$5 per ton; all other trades, \$10 per ton."

WHEAT purchases by the P. M. A. Grain Branch from noon Oct. 4 to noon Oct. 11 were 148,000 bus. at Chicago, 48,048 bus. at Kansas City, 991,946 bus. at Minneapolis, and at Portland, Ore., none. The total at these points since Sept. 9 is 19,504,411 bus.

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Texas Feed Men Meet

A well attended meeting of the Texas Feed Manufacturers Ass'n was held Oct. 18 and 19 at Texas A. & M. College at College Station, Tex.

The visitors were welcomed by Pres. Gibb Gilchrist of the College; and Wiley Akins, pres., presided.

Dr. R. D. Lewis delivered an address on How Feed Control Funds Aid Research.

Dean Chas. N. Shepardson spoke on Modern Farm Operations.

Walter Berger, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, promised an ample supply of protein feeds, making it inadvisable to lay in more than required for immediate use.

A tour of the Experiment Station was made.

Feed Men at Baby Chick Convention

J. G. Wilson, manager of the Washington State Feed Ass'n, urges feed men to attend the 21st annual Washington Baby Chick Ass'n convention at the New Washington Hotel, Seattle, Oct. 30 and 31. He writes:

"Our own Dwight Howell, past president of the Washington State Feed Ass'n, will speak on 'Feed Futures,' letting you in on what's in store for 1947 in the feed picture. Dr. C. M. Hamilton will discuss the use of sulphadiazine in feed formulas as a possible prevention or cure for poultry ailments. S. L. Althouse, editor of 'Hatchery Tribune & Feed Dealer' magazine, will have a fact-filled talk on 'Our Industry Is Moving Along, As An Editor Sees It.' Add Andrew Christie, Hobart Creighton, Luty Hawkins, and four other nationally prominent speakers to the agenda and you've got a two-day meeting no up-to-the-minute feed man will want to miss.

"The 'sunshine' hour at the end of the first day's meeting will give you a chance to bend an elbow with your fellow hatcherymen or to personally meet and talk to the prominent speakers on the program.

"And don't overlook the grand banquet with fun for all the evening of October 30th in the Windsor Room of the New Washington Hotel."

Cull Peas for Hogs

Three groups of 12 pigs each, averaging 58 lb. per head, were fed rolled wheat on pasture with protein supplements for 98 days, at the Idaho Agr. Exp. St. The protein of one group was made up of one-third ground peas and two-thirds meat meal. In the second group this consisted of 10 per cent meat meal and 90 per cent peas. The third protein supplement consisted of peas only. The average daily gains of the three groups were, respectively, 1.39, 1.47, and 1.55 lb. Favorable gains were thus made with cull peas alone. These are palatable and can be used to good advantage when the hogs are fattened on good pasture.

Labile Methyl Group in Nutrition

The discovery six years ago of transmethylation as a newly recognized process in metabolism, marked an important milestone in nutrition research. The concept of biological transmethylation is based on the existence of a hitherto unsuspected dietary essential—the labile methyl group.

The labile methyl group is of the same biological significance as the vitamins. Like the vitamins, this grouping constitutes a nutritionally indispensable unit which cannot ordinarily be synthesized in the body and which must, therefore, be provided in the diet. The major significance of the labile methyl group lies in its relation to other nutritionally important factors such as the sulfur-containing amino acids and the B-complex vitamin, choline. All of these materials have been shown to be intimately related to liver and kidney function as well as to the general processes of life and growth.—Borden's Review of Nutrition Research.

Spring Pig Goal

A 1947 spring pig goal of 58 million head and an average support price for good and choice butcher hogs of \$14.25 per hundred pounds (Chicago basis) for the marketing year beginning October 1, 1946, was announced Oct. 4 by the U. S. D. A.

The goal represents a number of pigs approximately 11 per cent above the 52,000,000 spring pigs produced in 1946 and is about equal to the average for the five war years, 1941-45. It will require 13 per cent more sows than for the 1946 crop because the number of pigs saved per litter this year was unusually high. In the corn belt states the goal will call for an average of 15 per cent more sows, while in other areas the average increase is 9 per cent.

Relative Value of Protein Concentrates

Protein concentrates showed the following growth qualities to 8 weeks of age, their values being in the order named: Soybean-oil meal, peanut-oil meal, wheat-germ meal, cottonseed meal, corn gluten feed and linseed-oil meal. The latter was unsatisfactory. When soybean meal replaced other concentrates by 50 per cent, growth was improved to the same degree in all cases except linseed-oil meal. Addition of 3 per cent fish meal improved growth in all supplemental diets. Mortality varied inversely with growth. Feed per weight of gain varied directly with growth.—Poultry Science.



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Co-operation Between Veterinarians and Feed Dealers

By DR. ROBERT GRAHAM, Dean of College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Illinois, Urbana, before Illinois Feed Ass'n

Veterinarians and feed manufacturers have a joint responsibility in the health of herds and flocks. In the main, animal health depends upon good breeding, good management, and proper feeding.

The diagnostic laboratory at the College of Veterinary Medicine often receives samples of moldy feed which are believed to be the cause of death losses. During the past five years we examined 133 samples of feed suspected of causing disease in different herds and flocks. Many of these, I should say most of them, were moldy but not in a single case was moldy feed incriminated as the cause of illness in animals. Further investigation of these outbreaks revealed the presence of some infectious disease unrelated to molds. Experience prompts us to search for the cause in typically affected animals rather than in the feed.

This does not mean that all moldy feeds can be safely fed to animals. There are many different kinds of mold. Some of them are harmful, the great majority are harmless, while a few are even beneficial. One of the finest cheeses in the opinion of some people is Roquefort, whose flavor and blue color are due to a mold. On the whole, it would appear that it is usually safe to give moldy feed to animals. This does not mean that it is desirable, for the evidence we have indicates that the food value of grain is reduced to some extent by the molds. However, in times like these when every available pound of grain is needed to feed the starving people of the world, it would be criminal to throw away grain which can be successfully fed to animals.

Feed dealers and veterinarians are both essential to the livestock industry, and a prosperous livestock industry is necessary to them. Each has his own allotted task, and neither can be dispensed with. To maintain health of animals and vigorous breeding stock, proper management, including balanced diet, is essential. It is the responsibility of the feed dealer to supply the feeds to meet nutritional requirements.

The feed manufacturer and dealer can make a most valuable contribution to animal health by stressing and preaching sanitation and preventive hygiene. He is in an excellent position to do so, and I hope that full advantage will be taken of the opportunity.

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture programmed 2,270,000 long tons of grain and grain products for export during the fourth quarter of 1946. This is in addition to approximately 900,000 tons carried over from the third quarter, principally on account of shipments interrupted by the maritime strike. The quantity programmed for the third quarter was 3,200,000 tons, of which approximately 2,300,000 tons were exported.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

SLEEPY EYE, MINN.—The Federal Trade Commission has ordered Snow's Hatcheries to cease false representations that they are R. O. P. poultry breeders.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—C. W. Upp, professor of poultry husbandry at Louisiana State University, was elected pres. of the Poultry Science Ass'n at its recent meeting here.

AMONG sources of calcium used oyster shells and calcite grit gave better results than ground limestone. When oyster shells and limestone were supplemented by either calcite or granite grit better results were obtained. Best results were obtained by use of oyster shells supplemented by calcite grit.—Heuser and Norris, of Cornell.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Flannagan-Hope law providing for agricultural research was considered at a meeting Oct. 4 called by Dr. Cliff Carpenter, pres. of the Institute of American Poultry Industries, and attended by Walter Berger of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Nat Thompson of the International Baby Chick Ass'n, Allen Lauderbach of the American Farm Bureau, and Ray Klussendorf of the American Veterinary Medical Ass'n.

Reduced Hatchery Production

The number of chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries during September was comparatively small. The number of chicks hatched totaled 26,611,000, approximately one-half the number produced in September last year and 10 per cent less than the 1940-44 September average. During the first 9 months of 1946, 1,103,670,000 chicks were produced, 26 per cent less than the 1,494,291,000 produced during the same period last year.

With the comparatively light hatch this year, considerably fewer potential layers are now on farms than a year ago. The number of potential layers on farms October 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) was 525,956,000, 9 per cent less than a year ago but 9 per cent above average holdings. Of these potential layers 62 per cent were pullets and 38 per cent hens, the same as average. The 9 per cent smaller holdings of potential layers on Oct. 1 indicates there may be about 10 per cent fewer hens and pullets on farms Jan. 1, 1947, than a year earlier.—U.S.D.A.

Chicks Require Methionine

Since Alaska pea meal was found to be deficient in methionine, the supplemental value of several proteins were investigated. There was a marked difference in the supplementary value of various feeds when fed with pea meal. Additional methionine was required in all rations to obtain maximum growth response, but there was a wide difference in various protein sources to supply methionine. Rendering plant meat meal produced average gains of only 54.9 gm., and packing plant meat meal produced gains of only 21.7 gm. However, with methionine the growth response was equal to that obtained by methionine-supplemented fish meal.

Among the supplements tested, herring fish meal, casein, and dried milk were excellent supplements to the pea meal. The combination of pea meal and soybean meal used would not promote satisfactory growth even at the high levels in a chick starter mash because of a methionine deficiency. Groups of eight chicks each were provided with the supplementary rations for 2-week periods. All the supplements included tests with 0.25 per cent methionine.—Idaho Exp. Station.

Condensed Fish Solubles for Poultry Feeding

By C. R. GRAU, Division of Poultry Husbandry, University of California College of Agriculture, Berkeley

The production of condensed fish solubles has increased tremendously during the last few years in response to demands for feeds which contain water-soluble vitamins and other nutrients formerly supplied to poultry rations by milk products. An evaluation of any such comparatively new feedstuff must be based on both nutritional and economic considerations, but primarily on the former.

AMINO ACIDS IN THE CRUDE PROTEIN.—The chemical and biological methods of determining the protein quality of animal products, as developed by Dr. H. J. Almquist, showed that the total proteins of fish "stick" (as it was formerly known) were of poor quality. These methods give a good estimate of values of various animal products because they are based on the assumption (which has been shown to be valid) that the amino acid content of intact, digestible, non-water-soluble protein is approximately constant for all such products. As the amino acid requirements of poultry have been established, and as the amino acid contents of various concentrates have been determined, direct measures of adequacy based on amino acids have become possible. Let us consider only those 5 amino acids which are likely to be deficient in practical rations: arginine, lysine, tryptophane, methionine and cystine.

For best growth, the crude protein of a ration should contain about 4.5 per cent arginine, 4.5 per cent lysine, 1.2 per cent tryptophane, 2.5 per cent methionine and 1.5 per cent cystine. The crude protein of fish solubles contains 4.3 per cent arginine, 4.9 per cent lysine, 0.4 per cent tryptophane, 1.5 per cent methionine and 0.6 per cent cystine. Thus, with the exception of lysine, these amino acids are present in smaller amounts than in an adequate protein, so that fish solubles cannot be considered as an amino acid supplement for the important amino acids. These data bear out the protein quality indices and clearly indicate that the value of fish solubles does not lie in the protein fraction of the product.

THE RIBOFLAVIN content of the product is of the same order as that of dried milk; the pantothenic acid and thiamin contents are not high enough to classify this product as a rich source of these vitamins. The nicotinic acid (niacin) content is fairly high, which may account for some of the results obtained with this product.

RESULTS OF FEEDING TRIALS.—During the war large amounts of fish solubles have been used as supplements to diets which contained fairly large amounts of soybean meal and corn. This was especially true in the Middle West where both corn and soybeans are available locally. Experiments performed at Purdue University, the University of Wisconsin and other stations showed that a few per cent of fish solubles increased growth far out of proportion to the protein content of the fish solubles, when a corn-soybean meal ration was used. In fact, even when most of the protein was removed by chemical means, good results were obtained from the fish solubles preparation. In some of these experiments nicotinic acid supplementation was also found to improve the diets.

In the first experiments performed at the University of California, corn and soybean meal were present in amounts greater than those usually used on the Pacific slope, but later trials were made using rations which were closely similar to those commonly used in

this area. The first basal ration consisted of corn 25 per cent, wheat bran 15 per cent, barley 10 per cent, soybean meal 25 per cent, wheat 9 per cent, alfalfa meal 8 per cent, bonemeal 2 per cent, limestone 2 per cent, salt (manganese) 1 per cent, and fortified fish oil (3000A-400D) 0.25 per cent. The supplements were added, and wheat was used to bring the total to 100 per cent. Thirty chicks per group were maintained on the diets from hatching time to 8 weeks of age. The weights are corrected for differences in the numbers of males and females. Mortality was low in all pens.

TABLE 1

Pen No.	Supplements	Per cent	Av. weight at 8 weeks, grams
1	None	...	418
2	Fish solubles	5	562
3	Fish meal	2.5	
	Water	2.5	483
4	Fermentation residue	1	463
5	Riboflavin	.0001	418
6	Casein	2.2	455

With this diet, fish solubles gave a definite growth effect which was not caused by riboflavin or protein, and which was greater than the effect of a corresponding amount of fish meal and water. These results confirm those of other investigators, most of whom have used even higher levels of corn.

The second basal ration was patterned after those commonly used on the Pacific coast, and was different from the first in that corn was reduced to 15 per cent, barley and wheat were each raised to 15 per cent, soybean meal was reduced to 12.5 per cent, and fish (sardine) meal was added (8.5 per cent). Bonemeal was reduced in order to keep the calcium-phosphorus ratio constant.

The results, shown in Table 2, indicate that the "Pacific Coast" ration was benefited by the addition of fish solubles to the same extent as by riboflavin or other riboflavin sources.

TABLE 2

Pen No.	Supplements	Per cent	Av. weight, grams
1	None	...	434
2	Fish solubles	1	467
3	Fish solubles	2	480
4	Fish solubles	3	468
5	Fermentation residue	1	524
6	Riboflavin	0.0001	480
7	Dried whey	3	479

The third basal diet was intermediate (with respect to its content of soybean meal and fish meal) between the first and second; it contained 4 per cent fish meal, 20 per cent soybean meal and 15 per cent corn. As might be expected, the growth results obtained with the various supplements ranged between those of the first and second experiments.

TABLE 3

Pen No.	Supplements	Per cent	Av. weight, grams
1	None	...	379
2	Fish solubles	3	444
3	Fish solubles	5	495
4	Riboflavin	.0001	428
5	Riboflavin	.0003	422
6	Ferm. residue	1	416

CONCLUSIONS.—These results, and those from other experiment stations, indicate that fish solubles are an effective supplement to a corn-soybean meal ration, but are useful as supplements to a typical "Pacific Coast" ration only to the extent of their riboflavin contents.

DISTILLERS dried grains production during September amounted to 17,700 tons, against 28,900 tons during September, 1945, as reported by the U. S. D. A.

THE INSECTICIDE, 666, is said to be ten times more powerful than D.D.T. Bubbling chlorine gas thru benzene under violet rays forms the benzene hexachloride, containing six atoms each of chlorine, carbon and hydrogen. For experiment small lots are being made by the Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.

HOUSTON, TEX.—The U. N. R. R. A. bought 18 carloads of dairy feed; but found no takers abroad after storage here and at Galveston, so the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture resold three carloads at Houston to Ervine & Bishop, and 15 carloads at Galveston to Mueller Huber Grain Co. of San Antonio.



... not how good, *but HOW better!*

It takes many qualities to make a great leader. Among them is an attitude of mind that might be called—unsatisfaction. In the Cargill organization this attitude is a strong one—a refusal to be satisfied with good enough—an unceasing striving to find HOW a thing can be done better.

The policy of “How better” has already yielded many tangible benefits to all who are concerned with grain—from the farmer to the final consumer. In the laboratory, it has pointed to better bread strains of wheat, better oil bearing strains of flax and soy, better malting strains of barley. In the handling of grain, it has made for lower cost transportation, for better loading and unloading efficiency, for improved grain conditioning and grading.

But this is not enough! There are, and always will

be technicians, planners, workers on Cargill's staff whose job it is to keep asking the question “How can this or that be done better?”

That things can be done still better, still more economically—that new methods, new by-products, new chemurgical uses can be developed to widen the market for grains—Cargill has promised itself to prove.



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